THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,764—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve—
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 2
" Regular Specimen"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 2-12 per doz. Bottles.
" Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish ... }

Exclusive cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	2038	500	C. Gadd	8th Nov.
BL PESHAWUR	3047	460	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	M. Weighall	22nd "
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Toulin	29th "
ASSAM	2038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and mauns are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A despatch-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4268	800	T. J. Alderton	21st "
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	19th "

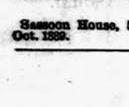
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and ports en route at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Bombay ports.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	600	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, by either Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	C. Deutinger	3,000	650	8th Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	5th Jan. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1..

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey, Suez and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA THERESA	C. Deporis	4,050	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	T. R.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	C. C. Boothley	4,976	23rd Nov.

THE above WILL SAIL as above.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th Nov. 1889.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "NIAGARA" sailing for Plymouth about the 25th inst., carries Doctor and Stewardess. Apply to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON and Co.,

Agents, MacIver Line, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 9th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th November 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ... per doz., Rs.	63 0
*** TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ... " "	38 0
** TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ... " "	34 0
* TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy " "	30 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

CHAMPAGNES.

Binet & Co.'s Dry Elite	66	0
Wachter & Co.'s Royal Charter	64	8
Perinet & Fils	66	8
Heidseick Dry Monopole	66	8
Crown Champagne, C. P. & Co.'s	48	0
Jean Sibadey's Carte Blanche	37	8
Sparkling Saumur, Gold Foil	29	0

BINET, FILS & CO.'S DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE,

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.

All connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this Wine. We are sure they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised at its moderate price.

Quarts ... per doz. Rs. 66 0
Pints ... per 2 doz. 69 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS. NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

PORTS.

		Per Dozen. R.	a.
Old Crusted ... Bronze	Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior ... Gold	Capsule	29	12
Superior Dessert ... Black	Capsule	26	0
Full Body ... Red	Capsule	22	0
Spanish ... Green	Capsule	17	4

SHERRIES, &c.

Amontillado, A1 ... Gold	Capsule	44	8
Solera ... Black	Capsule	33	0
Amoroso ... Black	Capsule	31	4
Montilla ... Black	Capsule	31	4
Invalids' ... Square	Bottle	31	0
Manzanilla ... Red	Capsule	26	0
Pale Medium Dry ... Yellow	Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto ... Pink	Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry ... White	Capsule	18	12
Do. do. ... Blue	Capsule	15	8
Marsala ... Yellow	Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I. ... Black	Capsule	44	0
Do. ... Blue	Capsule	27	0

INVALIDS' PORT.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th Feb. 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration, and is a good sound Wholesome Port.

(Signed) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Member of the Society of Public Analysts, and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.
Price per doz. quarts Rs. 29-12.

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 8	6 8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 8	6 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 8	8 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	18 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

MAGNESIUM

EVERY REQUISITE FOR Photographic Work.

For Instantaneous PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK. Each Rs. 3-8.

FLASH LAMPS.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Path.

TIVOLI BEER (LAGER),

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (EAGLE BRAND),

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

PRONOUNCED to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

It is g rateful to the palate, perfectly wholesome and possesses stimulating properties of a high order; it is a safe and useful TONIC for all.

TIVOLI BEER is Beautifully BRIGHT, RIPE and SPARKLING and is always in GOOD CONDITION.

PRICE— Rs. 22 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts. " 16 " " " 4 " Pints.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

KEMP & CO., LD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.

GREASE PROOF LININGS,

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS.

WELL VENTILATED.

BEST QUALITY. **SHAPES.**

LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., OUTFITTERS, **BOMBAY.**

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs. 8 8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes ...	
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown ...	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout ...	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats ...	Rs. 7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality ...	15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt ...	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing) ...	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice ...	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak ...	3 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks ...	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps ...	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality ...	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do. ...	14 8

THORPE AND CO.

CARDS FOR HOME should be selected early, many of the most suitable being sold almost as soon { CHRISTMAS } as they are unpacked. Our stock this year is far in advance of those of previous years.

AND

HAND-PAINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, PLAIN, COLOURED, { NEW YEAR CARDS } MOTTO, NAME, COMIC, FANCY, AND OTHER CARDS.

CUMBALLA HILL. { KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. } BYCULLA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWA[illegible]OMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Ref[illegible]ference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes [illegible] discount to the Trade.

INKSTANDS, ELECTROPLATED.

	Rs. a.
Partially gilt Galley with Flowing Sail, fluttering Pennon, and fascinating Female figure reclining at the helm ...	70 0
An elegant Classical Vase with Mermaid handles, on oval stand, oxidized, partially gilt and enamelled ...	40 0
A Ruby and White Bottle on partially gilt stand with Penrack and semicircular Blotter.	30 0
A partially gilt Standish, with two Ruby Bottles, Penrack and Call Bell ...	45 0
Electroplated Standish, Pedestal centre, surmounted by miniature model of Ancient Galley, supported on the shoulders of a Mermaid with two tails, and fitted with two crystal Ink-bottles ...	27 0
Plain Electroplated Acanthus-bordered Standish with Penrack, Wafer Dish and two cut crystal Bottles ...	9 0
Partial gilt Presentation Inkstand, allegorical design, Commerce personified by a Female, with two cut crystal Bottles, Call Bell, Penrack and semicircular Blotter...	110 0
Ditto do. representing Justice ...	110 0

Some of our Artist's symbols are too obscure for us to attempt an interpretation with any confidence; for instance, in one large and striking composition in Electroplate the central figure is that of a muscular Boy not over-burdened with clothes, upholding a terrestrial Globe evidently much too heavy for him. Two Anchors are utilized as a Penrack; on the top of the Inkbottle are the winged Caducis of Mercury; while the third item, which completes the equipment, is a most modern patent spring Call-bell, 100 0

PAPER WEIGHTS.

Cleverly modelled figures on marble base Greyhound ...	9 0
Do. do. Sailor... ...	9 0
Do. do. Sculler ...	9 0
Do. do. Horse... ...	14 0
Do. do. Negro... ...	15 0
Statuette on partial gilt pedestal, oxidized Cupid dressed in a quiver and arrows, with a rose in one hand, lamenting over the pricked thumb of the other one ...	30 0

CIGAR LIGHTER.

Grotesque Negro and Cresset, electro-plated and oxidized, with red glass in cresset, which serves to hold the spirit to feed the cotton wick 2 0

SMOKERS' SETS.

Electro-plated Set of 5 Pieces, viz., round Tray, with Tobacco Vase, flat Candlestick, Ash Receiver and Match-box holder 45 0

Locomotive Model. The Cigars are kept in the Fire-box, the Spills in the Funnel, and Cigarettes in the other place. The body of the engine is of polished ebony, with electro-plated mountings. Where the driver stands there is also a receptacle for Matches, and a renewable slip of composition for striking them on. It runs round the table at sufficient speed without getting up steam 36 0

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

FRESH SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

JUST TO HAND.

			Rs.	a.
HENRY CLAYS,	Bouquets ...	per box of 25	12	8
Do.	Reg. Londres...	" 50	20	0
Do.	Reg. Madrid ...	" "	14	0
LA CAUCADUA,	Vegueros...	" "	14	0
Do	do. ...	" 100	26	0
HENRY CLAYS,	Non Plus Ulta...	" "	20	0
EL PILOTO,	Reg. Preciosa ...	" "	20	0
EL FERRO,	Reg. Chica ...	" "	18	0
LA ESPERA,	Reg. Conchas...	" "	16	0
ESPECIALES,	Reg. Reina ...	" "	14	0

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PRICE LIST—A useful Handbook, describing the latest additions in { PHOTOGRAPHY } this fascinating art, and giving simple and plain instructions for beginners.

CAMERAS, DRY-PLATES, LANTERNS, MOUNTS, LENSES, LAMPS, KNIVES { MADE EASY. } SETS, CHEMICALS, FRAMES, PAPERS, SHUTTERS, PLATE RACKS AND SUNDRIES.

(*Lofty and airy Dark Room on the premises.*)

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,

MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,

AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application To

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ...qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.	
Do. Do. ...pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.	
Bruder Kleinsoecheg Graz.	
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.	
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.	
Madeira Choice Reserve ...quarts Rs. 20 per dozen.	
Old Particular ... ... Rs. 25 do.	
Selected ... ... Rs. 30 do.	

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O.,
A performance in aid of the
BOMBAY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,
will be given
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, at 9-30 p.m.,
consisting of
THE MAGPIE MINSTRELS.

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JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

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TENDERS are invited for the supply of Gunnies (equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers), for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote and Wadwan, during the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be made in writing to.

GADDUM, BYTHELL AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1889.

WITH reference to the notice purporting to be dated this day, appearing in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, regarding the estate of the late TH. SOONDERDAS JADOWJEE, at the instance of TH. DWARKADAS SHAMJEE and DWARKADAS SUGJEE, alleging themselves to be executors of the said deceased: Notice is hereby given, on behalf of THAKAR DAMODAR SOONDERDAS and GORDHANDAS SOONDERDAS, sons of the deceased, that to the knowledge of the alleged executors, the property left by the deceased was ancestral property and come to his said sons by right of survivorship, and was taken charge of and has been dealt with by them as surviving members of the joint Hindu family ever since their father's death, in their own right and without any reference to or interference by the alleged executors, who have no right, and have never attempted to deal with it in any way, and any such attempt, if made, will be at once restrained by an injunction of the High Court. The public are, therefore, warned against dealing with the alleged executors, or either of them, in reference to the said property or any matter relating thereto. The causes which have led to the publication of the aforesaid notice by the alleged executors, will be disclosed at the proper time and place.—Dated this 5th day of November 1889.

JEFFERSON BHAISHANKER,
DINSHAI AND KANGA,
Attorneys for Th. Damodar Soonderdas and Gordhandas Soonderdas.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for CASTIRON PIPES, from 20 ins. to 27 ins. diameter, for the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works, weighing about 1,100 tons, are immediately required. Any gentleman wishing to tender, is requested to apply for the schedules of the same from the undersigned.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

2nd November 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CARRIAGE of about 450 tons of Castiron Pipes, from Bombay to Rajkot or Bhawnagar, between January and April next. The pipes will be delivered ex ship in Bombay harbour or dock. The Tenderers to undertake all risk in transit. Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 12th inst.

R. B. BOOTH,
Agency Engineer.

Kathiawar Agency, Engr.'s Office, Rajkot, 1st Nov. 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
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REQUIRED from 1st January 1890, a Head Draftsman on Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, (Engineering Branch). Applicants must be fully qualified in drawing and estimating.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
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THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gunfire, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, Tenders for the immediate supply of 50 tons of Moulmein square Log Timber, not less than 30 feet in length and 16 inches square. Forms of Tender with specification may be obtained from the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st Oct. 1889.

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Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debentures and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SHIBSHANKAR.

"ANGLO-INDIA,"
A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1889, will be published under the above title, the first number of a Weekly Newspaper devoted to the promotion of British interests in India, and intended to appeal to all classes of the European community throughout the country.

The policy which it will be among the objects of "ANGLO-INDIA" to advocate, is based upon the two-fold conviction that the prosperity of the British Empire in India depends upon the maintenance of that "authoritative" *regime* insisted on by Lord Dufferin as an essential condition of efficient government, together with the free utilisation of European skill and capital in the development of its resources; and that the fulfilment of these conditions presupposes, among other things, the preservation of a just proportion between the English and Native elements in the Public Service, and the adoption of a generous and sympathetic policy towards the European settler.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will advocate the re-organisation of the fiscal system of the country on such a basis as to relieve the Government, as far as possible, of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation of silver, the adoption of a more liberal and far-sighted policy as regards the construction of railways and other remunerative public works, and the encouragement of independent European enterprise.

It will support the claims of the Services to compensation for the reduction in the purchasing power of their pay, pensions and allowances, caused by the fall in the value of silver, and to a more liberal treatment generally.

It will insist on the necessity of a complete revision of the present system of public education in favour of the substitution of vernacular for English, and technical for literary, instruction.

It will lend a hearty support to any well-considered endeavour, on the part either of the Government or private individuals, to ameliorate the condition of the Eurasian community, and its columns will be open to the free discussion of any plan for the purpose.

It will advocate the establishment of a local European Army, as calculated not only to strengthen our military position, but to alleviate the pressure of the home charges and the planting of military colonies in the Hills.

From the prominence given above to Indian administrative problems, it must not be inferred that the programme of "ANGLO-INDIA" is exclusively political. The discussion of social topics will find a place in its columns, and a full share of its attention will be given to affairs outside the Peninsula.

As a chronicle of events no pains will be spared to make "ANGLO-INDIA" as complete as possible. The services of able correspondents have been secured both in India and in England; no effort or outlay will be spared to procure the best and latest political and social intelligence; and a point will be made of furnishing from week to week an account of what is most interesting in the Art and Literature of the day.

A special feature will be the publication in each number of an Original Complete Story, in addition to an instalment of a Serial from the pen of some well-known writer.

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"ANGLO-INDIA" will be edited by Mr. JAMES W. FURRELL, a journalist whose experience and solid judgment, combined with his intimate knowledge of India, are well known to all who remember the reputation enjoyed by *The Englishman* under his Editorship, and who, in placing his services at the disposal of this paper, has, the Proprietor believes, good fair to assure its success

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ATTENTION.—The TEA and PUBLIC MEETING advertised in yesterday's paper will be held to-day at 6-30 p. m., in the grounds of the Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Tickets Re. 1; Children, half price. Public meeting by moonlight. Admission free.

FOR SALE—TWO TIGER CUBS, six months old. Apply to D. S. POLICE, Wardha, C. P.

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SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEVENAUER and Co., Fort.

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" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to enjoy and encourage the weary coming of protracted dawns, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that unequalled remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, late Army Medical Staff, in which he specifies the presence of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Shahr, January 4, 1888, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of communicating to you that the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has gained for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a single drug imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The spurious brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we daily have enquiries there will be but over-abundant. We could multiply instances of testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its marvellously controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, as a firm conviction exists in our minds that it is decidedly the best and we come from a long list of duty, we owe to the profession at large and to the sufferers from that pestilential scourge, Cholera, to say that the establishment of any other than Collis Browne's is nothing less than a breach of faith on the part of the Chemist to purchasers and patient alike. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the deceased Freeman was entirely untrue, which, he regretted to state, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY

A RIDE TO KHIVA.
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

Page 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places, some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 189) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is a small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, gamboge, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and exorigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangements of the digestive organs, and for the action of the liver and bowels, which they regulate and correct, and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove inflation and the feverish state of the stomach—they quiet and restore the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a free and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constipation of all grosly matter and other impurities, which, by obstructing in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the cause productive of so much discomfort, they restore the complete tone of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and cold matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alternations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 66 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine BITTERS can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE LOAN and GUARANTEE COMPANY, Limited. Incorporated under Act of Parliament, 1874.
Capital

BOMBAY BILD AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divp declrd.	Cash Balns.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	25 pct.	970
Bank of Bengal	48,000	400	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
China and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	285
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Albion Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 30	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	760
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	265
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	415
Bezonji Cowasjee P.	0	20	200	Rs. 15	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
Coast Trade Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	..	220
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	6,500	Rs. 0	1,460
Framjee Cowasjee Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khanagum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manekjee Mamgy. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	213½
Scientific Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	65
Mohamed Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Bezonji Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Dufferin Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 47	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Standard Press Co.	200	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Vakeel Press	635	1,000	1,000	Rs. 63	600xd
Khanagum Manfg. Co	403		250		250xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	600	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	107	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	533	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,900	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Bellary S. & W. Mill	671	500	500	Rs. 32½	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,800	500	800	Rs. 50	1,160xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	600
Commercial Mills Ld.	240	0	600	Rs. 1	600
Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	715½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	530
Dhuu Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 21	692½
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	645xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Gunesh Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	..	..
Gokuldas S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,530	500	500	..	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	735nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,200	600	600	Rs. 25	330
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	900
James Greaves Mill	1,230	500	500	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original ..	600	500	0	..	10
Increased	1,485	250	250	Rs. 1	..
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	..	787
Jowraj Bulloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	930
Khatau S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khatau Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 40	905
Leopold S. Bleaching	2,500	0	100	Rs. 5	162
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
Mahomed S. & W.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 5	61
Managon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	130
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,200	10	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	..	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	6,720		625	Rs. 12½	350xd
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,180		125	..	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Rajpur Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,10
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	..	500
Shahnagar S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,39
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	41
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	220
Standard Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	300
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	4.5
Vijayagaum S. & Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Venkatesher Laxmishanker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	800
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000	..	Rs. 25	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 20	...	at 5 p.c	1420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875x 1
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	202 / 153
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	..	..	300
Cooper, Mellon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	162½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	..	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25	..	5½
Kurrachee Lightorage	500	256	250	..	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 36½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	..	67nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	..	9 p.c.	98
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	..	95	..	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. Mody & Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	35 / 48
Bhownagger City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th October as compared with the statement of the 21st October :—

LIABILITIES.	October 21. Rs.	A.	P.	October 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,89,823	13	8	2,21,54,593	10	7
Other Deposits, &c.	3,66,23,427	8	9	3,60,69,426	2	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,29,935	11	8	2,82,189	15	11
Sundries	12,19,722	4	5	12,61,761	6	4
Rs.	8,53,12,874	6	1	8,55,70,951	3	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	32,68,490	0	0	40,73,340	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts	80,18,724	12	0	77,28,724	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,06,95,915	8	9	1,05,33,789	0	5
Credits on do.	91,75,194	10	11	91,12,102	8	0
Bills discounted &c.	2,36,24,372	1	3	2,49,36,751	1	8
Balances with other Banks	13,83,431	14	8	13,57,149	9	9
Bullion	5,06,823	5	9	5,08,350	10	6
Dead Stock	12,42,750	6	2	12,43,040	0	5
Stamps	9,189	8	0	8,944	13	0
Sundries	1,91,777	0	4	1,06,793	14	3
Cash at Head Office	1,34,90,427	3	11	1,18,14,542	2	7
Do. at Branches	1,31,92,044	14	4	1,41,49,387	10	6
Rs.	8,53,12,874	6	1	8,55,70,951	3	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·887
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	63·2
Relative humidity of Air	70·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·4
General Directions of Wind	E, ENE, ESE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	242

* From midnight to midnight.

GORGINA.—Excellent for Ringworm, Dhobi Itch, and other Skin Affections. Annas 8. Prepared only by PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; Umballa (s), Moulmein ; and Indrani (s), Galle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart and Beresford (s), for Karachi ; Wernath Hall (s), Liverpool ; Arabia (s), Marseilles ; Queen of England (ship), Bangkok ; Poseidon (s), Trieste ; and Busheer (s), Marmagoa, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, will close at Karachi today at 8 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s s Thames will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 11 a.m.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedon, named Joosub Sulliman, was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Monday last, suffering with a fracture of three ribs, caused by a box falling upon him, whilst it was being unloaded from a cart.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge the receipt of a four per cent Bombay Port Trust Bond for Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Kunchordas Tribhovandas in memory of his late father Shett Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy.

GAMBLING AT HAINES ROAD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Gadjadhur Gunesh and fifteen others were charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling in a common gaming-house at Haines Road, on Monday night, with dice, money, and counters. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

The Turkish	Patrol ..... Michaelis.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen ..... Burald.
Fantasia	(No. 2) Maritana ..... Kappey.
Valse	The Flower Show ..... Coote.
Selection	Nabucodonosor ..... Verdi.
Galop	Narren ..... Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Nagdevi Street, respecting the death of Ahmed Mahomed, a house-painter, aged 18 years. On Monday the deceased and three other Mahomedan painters were standing on a plank placed on the verandah of the fifth storey of a newly-built house situated at Nagdevi Street, when the railings of the verandah on which the plank was resting suddenly gave way, and the plank fell, carrying Ahmed Mahomed and the three others with it, and killing the deceased on the spot, while the three other painters sustained but slight bodily injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULTING A MAN AND HIS WIFE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Abdool Shaik Mungoor and Pearl Goozra were charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Dowlut and her husband Calloo Peerbux, on Monday night, in a chawl at Chinchpoogly with a stick. The case for the prosecution was that on Monday night the goat of the two complainants happened to eat a quantity of vegetables which was lying on the ground belonging to the two accused, who had purchased it for their evening meal, when an altercation ensued, and the two accused assaulted Peerbux and his wife Dowlut. The two accused were convicted. Abdool was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and Pearl was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—On Monday morning last, Dewjee Khetsey, a Bhattia, went to the Victoria Dock to escort his grandmother who had arrived by steamer from her native country, and intended to put up with her grandson. While Dewjee was attending to the landing arrangements, Adum Cassum, who did not know what to do with himself, and happened to be at the dock in search of what did not belong to him, put his hand into Dewjee's coat pocket and was making away with his purse. Dewjee, on turning round, saw Adum in the act of concealing his purse and had him arrested by a policeman. Adum, on being placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, admitted his offence ; and being known to the police, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

A TINKER'S TALE.—Buxoobhoy Chandbhoy, a tinker, appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, and charged his servant, Jan Mahomed Abdoola, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of pots belonging to a customer. On the 26th ult., the complainant desired the accused to return the pots at the house of the customer in question, whose order for tinning them had been executed. The accused, taking the pots with him, sold them to a Marwarree, telling the complainant that he had delivered them to the customer as directed. The next day the accused stayed away ; and the complainant was surprised at being informed by the customer, that he had not received his pots. Information was given to the police, and the accused was arrested. Mr. Cooper found him guilty and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGHWAY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Bhagoojee Limbajee, Kundoo Limbajee, Narayen Govind, and Rama Mahadoo, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector George with assaulting Ramjee Bhowan, on the 21st September last, with sticks, at Coombarwara Second Street. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The complainant was most brutally assaulted by the four accused on the night in question, on the plea that he was assisting a native doctor named Ramparsad, who had taken out a summons against the second accused, Kundoo Limbajee on a charge of assault. The complainant had been detained in the hospital for twenty-two days owing to the effects of the assault, and had been an out-door patient for a considerable time after that. The four accused were convicted. Bhagoojee Limbajee and Kundoo Limbajee were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default to undergo one month's further rigorous imprisonment. Narayen Govind and Rama Mahadoo, on admitting previous convictions, were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

REV. TH. DALHOFF, S.J., Secretary and Treasurer of St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Bombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations recently received from outstations towards the house-purchase and endowment fund.

H. H. the Maharaja Bahadoor of Hathuwa, K.C.I.E	Rs. 50
H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam, K.C.I.E.	50
Morwanjee Cowasjee Mody, Esq., and others, Karachi	33
H. H. the Nawab of Junagad	25
H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, K.C.S.I.	20
Khan Bahadur M. N. Nanavati, B.A., LL. B., Ratnagiri	10
Rao Saheb Shivram Sitaram Wagle, BA., LL.B., Wai	10
Rao Saheb Kashinath Shivram Bodas, Karjat	5
Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal, Vagra	5

Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and duly acknowledged in a local newspaper.

DIVINE SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the ship Valiant in the Victoria Dock, this Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Captains, officers, seamen, and others, are cordially invited.

The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

Come and bring your friends.

LORD CARNARVON presided on Tuesday (15th ult). at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Albemarle-street, at a gathering held to do honour to Sir Charles Newton, on his retirement from the British Museum, and to present a memorial consisting of a marble bust by Mr. Boehm, to be placed in the museum, and a sum of £300, which, by the desire of Sir Charles, is to be devoted to the British School at Athens.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held last evening at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, in the chair. The following directors' report was laid on the table :—

The last report of the board, dated 9th October, 1888, was adopted at a general meeting of the company, held on 23rd October 1888. The board now submit their report, together with audited accounts, for the year ending 31st August last. The working account of the company shows a profit, inclusive of last year's balance, of Rs. 10,214-9-11, which the board recommend be appropriated as follows :—In reduction of preliminary charges, Rs. 800 ; addition to "depreciation and renewal fund" account, Rs. 4,300 ; in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per share, Rs. 4,900,—total Rs. 10,000 ; leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year's account of Rs.214-9-11 —total Rs. 10,214-9-11. During the year under review, the debt on the company's property had been reduced by Rs. 6,000 ; that is to say from Rs. 34,000 to Rs. 28,000 ; and it is expected that during next year the amount will be still further reduced. The board having accepted an offer for the purchase of about 7,000 square yards of spare land, the proceeds of this sale will also be applied in the reduction of the debt. It is, therefore, contemplated that at the end of next year, the debt will only amount to about Rs. 6,000, thus effecting considerable saving in interest, the benefit of which will ere long be felt. The machinery was recently personally inspected by Mr. D. Rae, Consulting Engineer to the Company, who reports that it is in good order. The Company's property is insured for Rs. 50,000. The retiring director is Mr. Trimbuck R. Telang, who is eligible for re-election.

The chairman moved that the directors' report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st August 1889, be approved, adopted, and confirmed. The resolution was carried. He said :—I now rise to propose the adoption of the reports and accounts. It is a satisfactory feature of this year's accounts that the balance of profit exceeds by Rs. 2,194 that of the previous year ; the respective figures being Rs. 10,214 for this year, and Rs. 8,020 for the previous year. The company will, I may also observe, have extricated itself very soon from the load of debt that has hung so heavily over it ; and shortly we may look for larger dividends and the establishment of a good reserve fund, without which no financial institution can be deemed to be on a thoroughly satisfactory position. Gentlemen, our business is a small one, but by dint of strict economy and careful management, it has been gradually worked round into a sound condition. I have nothing further to add.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 38 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after the 12th instant.

The retiring director, Mr. Trimbuck R. Telang, was re-elected.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy was re-elected chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

The appointment made by the board of Mr. H. Symons as auditor in the place of Mr. N. S. Symons, who had been absent from Bombay, was confirmed.

Mr. N. S. Symons and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each.

The chairman, directors, secretaries, and agents were thanked for the manner in which the business of the company had been conducted, and the proceedings terminated.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—4 hogsheads Port wine, D Dadabhoy.
Beresford s—100 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy ; 4 cases confectionery, H Lallmeya.

FROM GLASGOW.

Beresford s—103 cases whisky, Manockjee Bicaji.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—100 cases Spanish Port, D Cawasjee ; 2 cases oilmanstores, &c., N V Currance and Co ; 2 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Kerbella s—2 hogsheads, brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—73 cases brandy &c., Framjee and Co ; 3 cases confectionery, E S Colabawalla.
Huzara s—7 packages stones, M Dossabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—30 cases Vermouth, D Cawasjee ; 6 cases iron safes, Valchand Oogerchand ; 20 casks bird shot, M Noorbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—35 packages paper, A Shaik Adum.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—20 bales writing paper, A Abdoolrahim.
Amphitrite s—5 cases soap, N M H Cassum ; 10 cases soap, J H A Latiff.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—10 casks lead shot, T Dawoodjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—368 cases matches, A M Hassonally ; 24 cases matches, C Allibhoy ; 5 cases matches, T Borabhoy ; 55 cases matches, Lyon and Co ; 40 cases matches, E Habiboola ; 55 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy ; 364 cases matches, A Shaik Adum ; 240 cases matches, A Kurrimbhoy ; 50 cases matches, Moosa Bhoja ; 25 cases matches, E Allibhoy ; 15 cases matches, S A S Dawood ; 100 drums varnish and 80 kegs paint, Walter Nutter and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.

Indrani s—42 cwts wax, R Manockjee.
Assam s—1 bale cotton, Durst and Co ; 174 cwts ivory, Balabhai Mugaulal.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—2,000 cwts bone-meal, Esmail Peerdina ; 1,500, cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 3,396 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 7,000 cwts bone-meal, Cassum Mahomed; 7,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 3,400 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Kt of St George s—4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—210 cwts coir yarn Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,999½ cwts gingelly seed, Tod Durant and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co ; 4,003 cwts gingelly seed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E. Spinner and Co ; 410 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 330 bales hemp, John L. Kersten ; 9,004½ cwts rapeseed, J C Bushboy and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indian s—16,003 cwts, rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,99½ cwts mustard seed, and 5,521½ cwts rapeseed. Volkart Brothers.
Labourdonnais s—65½ cwts black pepper, and 187½ cwts dry copra, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—349½ cwts myrabollams, and 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton. Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—46 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 131 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 150 cwts sandalwood and 43 cwts cloves, M M Esabhoy ; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 32 cwts sharkfins, 2½ cwts fishmaws, and 4 cwts feathers, M H Morally ; 71 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 100 bales twist, and 263 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co ; 45 bales twist, F Rustom Papa ; 20 cwts iron plate, R Tyabjee and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co ; 155 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.
Thames s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales twist, and 40 bales cotton, D P Marker ; 4 boxes gold stone, Veerjee Govindjee ; 100 bales twist. J Peerbhoy and Co ; 21 cases opium, P and O Co ; 115 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 50 bales twist, Anglo Indian S and W Co ; 19½ chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 30 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 9 cases Cambay stone, Ebraim Moorda and Co.
Venetia s—58 bales cotton, S N Talati and Co ; 80 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 100 cwts shark fins, and 45 cwts Bedellium, and 2 cwts gum, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 97½ cwts kismiss and 30 bales twist, P F Talati ; 3 cwts horns and 80 cwts raisins, N Jewakhan ; 200 bales twist, C Ebram ; 95 cwts olibanum, Damjee Khimjee ; 25 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co ; 36 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 321 cwts sharkfins, and 2 cwts fishmaws, Waljee Poonja and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—29 bales twist, F Rustam Papa ; 1 bale twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.
Thames s—364 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales twist, S Abraham ; 200 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales twist, Tata and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Beresford, 1,378 tons, Captain R Vickers, sailed yesterday, for Karachi in ballast.

THE s s Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain F L Burkill, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Galle in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,243 tons, Captain A Houghton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Hopkins, Mr Williams and Mr Schwanz, as cabin passengers, and 681 deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
SS Thames	2101	Seaton	A	P and O Co.
,, Beresford	1378	Vickers	B	C Rolljee
,, King Arthur	1047	F. L. Raffin	C	Grant P S N Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rees	F	F Malz & Co
,, Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Kerbella	1937	Templeton	M	Mackenzie & Co
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Shillet	O	M Maritimes & Co.
,, Tanjore	1404	Raffin	Q	H Cassum

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. Manilla	2133	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Bisagno	1139	Valle	4	F Bozzoni
,, Venetia	1683	Hasell wood	5	P & O Co
,, M Teresa	2011	Deperis	8	A H Lloyds & Co
,, Busheer	539	Simpson	9	M Mackenzie & Co
Ship Valiant	1589	Douglas	10	H A H Hassum.
S S Barawa	257	Elson	20	V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karachi.
	Umballa (s)	Houghton	Moulmein
	Indrani (s)	Burkill	Galle

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	I G T S Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi
	Wernath Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Marseilles
	Queen of England	Spencer	Bangkok
	Poseidon (s)	Lemesich	Trieste
	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagoa, &c
	Beresford (s)	Vickers	Karachi

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Thames, for China, &c
,, Indrani, for Havre and London

MILITARY

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Sale of vacant ground near the Loni Station (second station to Poona.)

By order of the liquidators of the Anglo-Indian Farming and Building Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned three plots of vacant ground in one lot at their sale rooms in Meadows Street, No. 41, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of November, sale to commence at 3 p.m, as follows:—

Three large plots of vacant ground near the Loni Station

Lot No.			Survey No.	Pot No.
1 containing	2 acres	19 guntas	4	7
2 "	11 "	24 "	57	1
3 "	0 "	25 "	61	3

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 5, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina—

About 200 tons teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood specially designed household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, including handsome large pier glasses, drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, ornaments, lamps, English-built victoria, sweet toned full sized pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, the property of A. PELL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 pair of pretty white doves, one Aden sheep with black head, and a lot of pigeons, comprising nuns, tumblers, Suez, Bagdad carriers, and other sorts.

The property of another gentleman—One waler mare, 14-2½, age 6 years, quiet in saddle and harness, stands fire, fast trotter and handsome.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GHELABHOY DOOLUBDASS STREET, NEAR RACE COURSE.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Khanjee Mooloo and Company, and on account and at the risk of Allarukhia Rahimtoola, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of January 1887, the following immoveable property, viz.

All that piece of Pasondaree ground, together with the messuage of dwelling house and range of out-al standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the southern side of Ghelabhoy Doolubdass Street, near race course, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 8871 and Street No. 54, containing by admeasurement 2010 square feet or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a passage and the property of Rahim Mahomed, on the West by a passage and the property of Parsee Hirji, on the north by the said Ghelabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the south by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Kamatee Rajuna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 5, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden, &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Ranwar," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 308, Pot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1438 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Ages, on the north by the public road, on the south by a public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardasir Edulje Commissariatwalla, at Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Gate Street, Fort, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of a large quantity of toys of various kinds, accordions, walking sticks, ladies' companion, wall shades, Bohemian glassware, mirrors, India rubber toys, watch guards, flower vases, drawing slates, luckands, pocket books, scent bottles, mechanical toys, plated ware and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barrack—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores and Provisions, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the property of different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country, about 25 Arab horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of household furniture consisting of dining and drawing room chairs, couches, cupboards, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, pier side and waiting tables, stove, iron four post bedsteads, baba cots and other sundry articles, &c, the property of A Abercrombie, Esq.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria with a chesnut arab horse, 14, 3, 8 years old, and a set of brass mounted single harness.

1 handsome bay waler mare, about 6 years old, about 15, 3, the property of Lt. Col C P Hughes.

1 handsome strong English-built four seated open carriage in very good order.

1 powerful, bay arab, 14 2, goes in saddle and harness,

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. WATKINS, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the mortgagees, put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the mill premises at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, the lease hold property hereunder described, and the engines, boilers, machinery, and plant, belonging to the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, under a power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1885. All that piece or parcel or leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 58,59 and 238, situate on the south side of a public passage on the Chinchpoogly Road, in the sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said public passage, on the south by the property of Manecjee Sorabjee Powalla, on the east by a public passage, and on the west partly by the property of Haji Gool Mahomed Haji Abdool Ronman, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Haji Abdool Karim, and partly by the property of Haji Abdool Sookoor Cuddoo, which said premises were formerly and now are in the possession of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, together with the buildings and erections standing thereon, and all rights, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto.

The above described property is held under a lease, dated the 16th day of April, 1879, for a term of 93 years from the 2nd day of October, 1878.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Offices, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 5, 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further articulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and

Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

N. NABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA (including Burma) and the CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

For the force operating from Burma—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Burma Column.

For the force operating from Chittagong—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office.
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Lushai Column.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Offices at Gangaw (for the Burma Column) and Demagiri (for the Lushai Column), and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at Inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent. From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free, if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

BASE OFFICES.

The Base Offices at Gangaw and Demagiri will not be Field Post Offices, and all classes of correspondence registered and insured letters and parcels, Value payable articles and money orders, can be exchanged with those offices under the ordinary conditions. Official correspondence and service parcels posted at the Base Offices for the Field must be fully prepaid.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post of Office of India.
Simla, the 7th October, 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, making the price 97⅞, notwithstanding that less ease in the money market is indicated by a rise of ⅛ per cent. in the market rates of discount, both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4 and 3⅞ per cent. respectively. About £125,000 in gold, however, was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver is still quoted at 43⅜d. per oz.; but private telegrams call the metal firm at the price. Friday's rates (there having been no change on Saturday) are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan likewise shows no change. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in India at thirty days' sight was yesterday put down again to 1s. 4¼d. French Rentes in Paris remained at 86¼; but Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·22½.

No further news is to hand through Reuter regarding the General Produce markets. Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, Surats steady, the total sales having reached the, of late, unusually large figures of 14,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered all round, but American Arrivals were 1-16d higher in all positions. Reuter's list of Liverpool quotations of East Indian Cotton has been considerably extended; the "Fully Good" grade in Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee is now quoted, and rates are given for good Machine-Ginned Oomra, "Good" Khandeish, "Good" and "Fine" Belatee, and "Fully Good Fair" and "Good" Tinnevelly; while the quotation for Westerns is for "Good" Madras. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, the spot price was 1-16 cent lower, at 10½ cents; but February Futures were 3 points higher, at 10·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were comparatively rather light compared with the corresponding day in the two previous years, and the total figures from the 1st September now give the following comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	53,000	56,000	62,000
Two days' do. ...	100,000	97,000	103,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,017,000	1,649,000	2,136,000

It is announced that to-day is a holiday in New York.

Although only a moderate business has been passing again to-day in our local market for the staple, there has been a firm feeling in sympathy with Liverpool, and prices of new Cotton may be called Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. No purchases from old stock have been reported, but several contracts for new have transpired in "Good" Akola, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 202; and in "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 213 per candy; while of ready Cotton some 500 bales of Bengals have been taken at Rs. 180-4; and a little Khangaum at Rs. 218½ per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more enquiry from exporters in this market to-day, and the tone may be called steady; but purchases have been upon quite a moderate scale.

SEEDS have not been much wanted; but the few transactions which have been reported have been on the level of previous quotations, at which the market remains steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,458 bales.
Wheat	17,877 cwts.
Linseed	4,891 "
Rapeseed	550 "
Gingelly.....	3,906 "
Ground Nuts.....	1,062 "
Castor Seed	2,331 "

FREIGHTS.—We can report no improvement in this market, which continues as dull as it well can be in the absence of real demand for tonnage. Some speculative engagements have been reported for March loading at from 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per ton to almost any port.

EXCHANGE has again been quiet in tone, with receding rates. Merchants' Bills have come out for March-April-May delivery, and at the close 1s. 4 13-16d. was quoted for April, 1s. 4⅞d., being the rate for ready and to February. The bank's drawing rates are almost nominal, ready and forward, at our quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 21-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-4d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-8d. "
Francs do.	1·78. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling, which was increased by the quotation of 99½ for Fours for cash from Calcutta. Our quotation remained at 99⅜ for some time, with the November account at 99½; but they receded eventually to 99 5-16 and 99 1-16, respectively. 103 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Spinning Mill shares have not been much enquired for to-day, and on other lines there has been little doing. Our quotations this evening show a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land and Mill shares; of Rs. 5 in Queen; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and an advance of Rs. 7½ in Coorla; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimji. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 162½. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 up at Rs. 1,000; and National Rs. 5, at Rs. 175; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 970 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana left here at 9 p.m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay about 2 p.m. on 9th November.

HONGKONG, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior (extra) arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

Mail steamer Peshawar, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	86¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	68½
4½ per cent. "	70 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107
Bar Silver.....	43½d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th Nov. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	8	...	...	30
Suez	5	7	21	1	7

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 5th Nov. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	17	...	2
" Kurrachee ...	...	27	...	2
" Madras.....	...	35	...	2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 8 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BETHAM—October 28, at Biscrampur Mission Station, Central Provinces, the wife of J A Betham, Superintendent Post Offices Chattisgarh Division, of a daughter.

DEROZARIO—October 28, at Sialkot, the wife of Gilbert Dumbleton DeRozario, Storekeeper, Jumma-Kashmir Railway, of a son.

FIDDIAN—October 23, at Tellicherry, the wife of J P Fiddian, C S, of a son.

MILES—October 21, at Mussouri, the wife of H. J. Miles, Bombay, of a daughter.

REYNOLDS—October 25, at Abu Road, the wife of W B Reynolds, of a daughter.

TRITTON—October 21, at 5 London St, Calcutta, the wife of Seymour B Tritton, Kanchrapara, Eastern Bengal State Railway, of a son.

WELCHMAN—October 25, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Capt E W St G Welchman, B S C, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NORMAN—NORMAN—October 31, at St John the Evangelist's, Gudalur, S E Wynaad, by the Rev A W L Smith, Ranolph Conrad de Roos, eldest son of R E Norman, of Guynd, to Evelyn Henry, eldest daughter of the late Cecil George Norman, of Leicester.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—October 31, at Fyzabad, Arthur Gordon, the dearly beloved son of M Graham, aged 1 year and 6 months.

PIGGOTT—October 21, at Bangalore, Ralph H Piggott, M A, of the Central College, son of the Rev H Piggott, B A, of Rome, aged 28 years.

SMITH—October 28, at Keadum, N Sikkim, of fever, the Rev William Smith, M A, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

THE article in the *Contemporary Review* which has made such a sensation under the pseudonym of Outidanos—Greek "A Mere Nobody"—whether written by Mr. Gladstone or some unknown politician equally master of dialectic and language—is well worth attention. It brings out in striking relief certain features of the political situation in Europe which keeps mankind in a perpetual fever of apprehension and subjects five of the six Great Powers to a financial and military strain never hitherto experienced except in the worst agonies of war. Internal evidence seems to stamp this remarkable State paper—for such it is—as indubitably the handiwork of the author of "Vaticanism," and the pamphlets on the Bulgarian atrocities. Mr. Gladstone has carefully worded his repudiation of responsibility in the matter to a declaration that he had not authorised anyone to state that he was the writer of the article by Outidanos. There is ample justification for a certain degree of reserve in respect to the actual authorship, for the susceptibilities of Foreign Powers, and especially of Italy, are not spared, and the equation between the secret engagements of the Premier and Foreign Minister and the "bland assurances" given to the House of Commons and the public by Sir James Fergusson is the subject of veiled sarcasm, not easily to be distinguished from personality, if the writer affixed his signature to the passages referring to the repudiation by one of the parties to the Salisbury-Schouvaloff memorandum. Apart from the question of authorship, the article will repay study. Curiously enough, the London papers in their references to it, give chief prominence to the pages devoted to the examination of the political and fiscal situation of Italy. But before dealing with the policy and prospects of the Kingdom which has so recently taken rank as a Great Power, the writer has something to say of the deepest moment concerning the interrelations of the five more formidable Powers, and specially of our own concern as one of them in the jealousies and groupings which portend, sooner or later, a great European convulsion. He points out that the "League of Peace" is by no means the first League having peace for its avowed object which has existed in Europe. But it differs from its predecessors in the fact that instead of being able to secure and maintain the peace which is its end and aim, its existence entails upon all Europe a burden of armour in times of peace which is already well nigh insupportable, and threatens to bring about at any moment a war surpassing in extent and calamity all previous wars known in Europe. The Holy Alliance could hold the field. France, vanquished, could do nothing. No possible combination of Powers could look it in the face; it "could hold the field with its three victorious armies against all comers."

When the Emperor Nicholas sought to break up the Turkish Empire, four Powers formed a league of peace to restrain him. The King of Prussia was "frightened or cajoled" into abandoning his allies; Austria was afraid to face the risks of an invasion, and hesitated; the two Western Powers were not able to compel peace, and the war with Russia was the result. The forces on the one side and on the other were not wholly unequal; in population the Western Powers united equalled Russia and they were not inferior in determination; while in wealth and resources they greatly surpassed her. The moral is of course that where there is something approaching to equality of power war may be the result of a league to maintain peace. The writer holds that "a body which advertises itself as intending to keep the peace, ought to be able as well as desirous so to do." The Triple Alliance has not a decisive weight of material force and moral authority, and there is no reason to suppose that a counter-alliance cannot be called into existence which could cope with it on something like an equal footing. Assuming that the German Army is still the first in Europe, it is a question whether the Russian and the French, or the French and the Russian, Armies are the second and the third. There is no doubt whatever that the Austrian and the Italian Armies must rank behind all three. The strength of the Army and Navy of Germany, with Austria and Italy, counting the men with the colours and on board, comes to 1,652,000; that of France and Russia, 1,578,000. It will be remembered that Prince Bismarck counted up the total military strength, reserves and all, of Germany and Austria as 3,800,000, while Russia and France disposed of 8,000,000. Outidanos takes only the numbers with the colours. These are drawn from populations in Europe of 113,000,000 constituting the Triple Alliance, and 125,000,000 in France and European Russia. The revenue of the three Powers is £279,000,000; that of the two comes to £237,000,000. In comparing these figures two points require to be borne in mind. One is that Italy, the poorest of the five Powers, keeps under arms more than one-half the total; while France possesses as much wealth as any two of the other powers. A curious illustration of the comparative wealth of France is given incidentally by the writer. In the Franco-German war German porcelain was sent to England from private houses and sold at any price it would fetch. The French did not send their valuables for sale to England but "continued to import at high prices precious stones from the East Indies." Military strength is pretty equally balanced; the resources of France and Russia exceed those of the Three Allies. The writer insists that there is here no league capable of imposing peace by irresistible force. What is intended by "the astute and masculine brain which has formed it" is to create a powerful league of preparation for the possibilities of a deadly struggle. There is no league or alliance between France and Russia. France has not endeavoured to keep clear of diplomatic complications with Russia from time to time since the close of the war in 1871. On this point we may instance the bombardment of the Cossack settlers at Obock by a French man-of-war, an act which deeply wounded Russian susceptibilities.

Still the League of Peace manifests a strong desire to strengthen itself. An effort was apparently made in August to induce Spain to enter the Alliance. More recently rumours of a secret understanding between England and the League of Peace were prevalent. It was stated that the British Government had promised to prevent France from making use of her navy on the Italian Coast to frustrate the intention of that Power to concentrate an army of three hundred thousand men upon the Alpine frontier of France. Sir James Fergusson declared that these assertions, which found place in the *National Zeitung* were founded on pure conjecture; that the Salisbury Government could not bind the policy of their successors, and that the policy of the Government in the event of war would be decided by the circumstances of the time Outidanos, refusing to be influenced by the nauseating recollections of the Schuvaloff-Salisbury agreement, accepts this statement without reserve, but dwells with force upon the fact that it is quite possible for the Prime Minister to have declared to a representative of the Triple Alliance that a war by France for the recovery of the Provinces would be in his opinion so unjust that he and his colleagues would use the maritime power of England to protect the Italian Coasts, if Italy went to the succour of Germany. He points out that the Government has confined itself to a dry statement that there is no covenant, but there has been no repudiation of the principle of committing the country without the knowledge of Parliament to a participation in a Continental war that may break out while the present Government is in office. On the sudden outbreak of a war the Cabinet to maintain their honour would have to employ the British fleet against France. They would be caught in the vortex like slaves chained to the oar. What equivalent does the country obtain for incurring this peril? The gratitude of Germany might not prove so strong or so lasting as the resentment of France. In so far as the Germans are pleased with the comfort and assurance given them, the French must be estranged and alarmed. If such responsibilities have been incurred, why are they kept secret? Germany, Austria, and Italy have joined the Alliance in the light of day. Why should the British Cabinet skulk in the rear of the Alliance, carrying a dark lantern for their guidance? The writer scouts the idea that England having gone so far can decide where she will stop. Before the war has lasted a year two of the Powers certainly will thunder at our doors for subsidies, which we cannot refuse without witnessing the collapse of our policy. So far as England is concerned the League of Peace would mean war with half Europe, including our nearest neighbour. To avert such a peril the writer relies on the force of the same public opinion which staved off war more than once when contemplated by the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield. This cry of alarm is in truth the keynote of the article in the *Contemporary*. It is one calculated to make echoes Lord Salisbury may not like to hear.

THE *Central News* gives some interesting and startling details with regard to events in Central Africa. It now appears that the Arab reports that the White Pascha had been taken prisoner by the army of the Mahdi was true in substance and in fact. Emin Pascha himself and Jephson were given up by their own soldiers to the forces of the Mahdi, which were invading the Equatorial Province. This disaster occurred in August, 1888. The prisoners were subsequently liberated; on what conditions the message from Stanley does not disclose. The natives of the country welcomed the Mahdist invaders, and made common cause with them against Emin and his Egyptian troops. They sacked the stations and seized the stores of ammunition which were found. It will be remembered that Osman Digma sent some Enfield cartridges of old pattern to General Grenfell in Suakin, as evidence that Emin's force had come over to the Mahdi, and possession had been obtained of all the ammunition. Some acute critics pointed out that the cartridges in question were out of date, and could not have been part of the ammunition at the disposal of Gordon's force. This was accepted as an obvious proof that Osman Digma was guilty of an impudent attempt at imposition. We were able to state at the time on the authority of Sir Samuel Baker, who was then in Bombay, that the production of the antiquated Enfield cartridges was conclusive proof of the truth of the Arab statement. For he had himself taken those cartridges to the Equatorial Province twenty-five years ago, and when leaving the country soldered them up in zinc boxes as a useful supply of ammunition for his successor. Sir Samuel had obtained them from the Tower, and remembered quite well their peculiar construction. There is evidently a good deal of truth in the old saying that the truth may be learned from the enemy. What is certain is that the circumstantial accounts of the invasion of Emin's province by the Mahdi's troops, the delivery over of two White Paschas by their revolted soldiers, and the pillage of the stores of ammunition were true in every detail. It appears that Stanley entrenched himself in a defile near the Albert Nyanza, and that he remained there for three months to allow the fugitives who escaped slaughter in Emin's province to come in. He twice repelled attack upon the defile, but on the 18th of January last a third attack succeeded in dispossessing him. He appears, however, to have made good his retreat from the vicinity of the Lake, and set out for the Coast. It appears that the Mahdists after overthrowing and capturing—and liberating—Emin Pascha and Jephson, marched south against Stanley and for three months besieged him in the defile which in the end they occupied. What has become of the liberated Emin? It is not stated that he is accompanying Stanley on the coastward march, and the circumstances mentioned seem to render it improbable that he would have been allowed to join Stanley, against whom his captors were marching. They would have taken care to see him well on his way in some other direction.

A FEW days before the mail left Lord Brassey and Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., congratulated a meeting in the city on the happy termination of the strike which, they said, the directors admitted had injured them but little; the pressure of the strike having enabled them to carry out reforms which red-tape and officialism would otherwise have choked. But how it will be with the new strike which is told of remains to be seen. The lightermen who joined the dock labourers in their operations a couple of months ago have now struck for an increase of wages, and are apparently in a position to enforce their demand. The dockers and other allied labourers, who have a balance still in hand from their late fund, and who now systematically contribute towards a provident society of their own, have undertaken to support the lightermen. It is generally asserted by master-mariners who have to deal with them, that in the majority of cases the delays in loading and discharging vessels are caused by the lightermen, who will not tolerate more than what they consider a sufficient number of their fellows to each lighter, and their day's work is measured according to their own standard. Supported by the now organised dockers it is not considered likely that the directors will hesitate to comply with their demands. On the other side of the Channel we hear the strike of the Belgian miners has collapsed, the men having resumed work on their old terms presumably. Their companions in arms, the dock-labourers in Antwerp, however, have been more fortunate. Their demands being evidently considered reasonable, the employers are granting an advance.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of Wales left Aden in the Oceana at nine o'clock on Monday night, several hours later than was anticipated. His Royal Highness as will be seen from our telegram did not land at Aden that his arrival here might not be unnecessarily delayed; the vessel is, however, not expected to arrive in Bombay harbour until about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

THE Treasurers of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100, the contribution to the Endowment Fund of H. H. the Maharajah of Rutlam, K. C. I. E.

WE hear that a somewhat serious accident has happened to Mr. Waddington, Collector of Ahmednugger, on Saturday last, while on his way from Mahableshwar to Poona. The ponies attached to the tonga took fright when nearing the Katraj tunnel and bounded down the precipice. Mr. Waddington jumped out just in time to save his life and escaped with injuries to his leg. A native pedestrian who happened to be walking behind the tonga was dashed against a tree and killed on the spot. Both the ponies were so much injured that they had to be destroyed.

OWING to the expected arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor in the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana on Saturday, the 9th inst., her Majesty's troopship Serapis leaves Bombay on the 8th inst., at 5-30 p.m. instead of the 9th inst. as was previously arranged.

SIR ALFRED LYALL took over the Chairmanship of the Public Works Committee at the India Office directly General Strachey vacated: if he is to retain it will, of course, in a great measure, depend upon whether General Strachey's successor is chosen with reference to his special qualifications for such a post or no, observes an Allahabad contemporary. Meantime, at any rate, it is very well filled by Sir Alfred Lyall, who took a keen and very practical interest in railway progress whilst Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, as its map will testify. Beyond knowing the subject, he is weighted with no fads or predilections, and the natural bent of his mind excellently fits him for deciding impartially on the merits of rival projects.

WE have long protested against the maintenance of the "close-border" system, under which British officers were prevented from exploring the country for even a few miles beyond the north-west frontier, writes the *Pioneer*. The evil effects of this arrangement have been felt in every expedition that has been sent against the independent tribesmen who hold the h

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONNEMARA DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Lord Connemara has filed a notice of appearance for the defence in the proceedings for divorce, which have been instituted by Lady Connemara.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.

The Prince of Wales and the Khedive with their respective suites visited the Pyramids to-day. Prince George of Wales was also a member of the party.

CAIRO, Nov. 5.

The Prince of Wales dined last night with the Khedive and leaves to-day for Athens.

THE KAISER SCATTERING DECORATIONS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.

The Kaiser is distributing presents and decorations profusely to Turkish notables.

NEW STRIKES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The lightermen have struck work for an advance of wages.

The dockers and allied labourers support them by means of their unions, and the strikers are likely to succeed in their demands without much delay being occasioned.

THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

The strike of the Belgian miners has collapsed.

The demands of the Antwerp labourers are being conceded.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Much comment has been evoked by the circular issued by Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, inviting representatives of the other Australian Colonies to discuss a scheme of federation to deal with national questions.

The *Daily News* commends the proposal and approves the scheme, rejoicing that it emanates from Australia instead of from England.

The *St. James's Gazette* considers the movement healthy, and observes that England will watch the movement with interest and sympathy, adding that the success of the scheme would benefit the whole of the Anglo-Saxon world.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the scheme of a federation of the Australian Colonies perhaps premature, but that it has brought the idea of Imperial Federation within the range of practical politics.

The *Globe* thinks the idea excellent but its success doubtful.

FURTHER NEWS OF STANLEY AND EMIN.

SHARP ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE MAHDISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Further details of the doings of Stanley and Emin have been wired from Zanzibar.

It is stated that Emin and Jephson were captured in August last year, but were subsequently liberated.

The troops in the Equatorial Provinces revolted; the Mahdists invaded the provinces, and with the assistance of the troops and natives who joined them sacked the stations.

Numbers of fugitives from the stations were killed and the ammunition stored there was carried off.

The invaders suffered a reverse in attempting to take a defile held by Stanley, near Albert Nyanza.

On a third attempt on January 18 they succeeded, and Stanley who had waited for three months to allow of the fugitives coming in, departed coastwards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE S. S. OCEANA WITH PRINCE VICTOR FOR BOMBAY.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The s. s. Oceana, with the mails of the 25th ult., left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. this evening. Prince Albert Victor, who is perfectly well, did not land as the steamer proceeded on her voyage almost immediately after her arrival. The Commandant and Staff were received on board and an address from the Natives was presented to the Prince.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT ADEN.

[THROUGH COWASJI DINSHAW'S AGENCY.]

ADEN, Nov. 5.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales arrived here per s. s. Oceana, at 8 p. m. yesterday evening, but did not land.

Immediately on the mail steamer being sighted Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogge, C. B., with his staff, proceeded in the Government launch Rose, and went on board immediately she anchored. A deputation of merchants and chief residents also went on board to welcome his Royal Highness, and they were all introduced by Brigadier-General Hogge.

An address of welcome on behalf of the mercantile community had been prepared and was presented by Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw. It was not read, however, for want of time.

His Royal Highness then acknowledged the address in a few words suited to the occasion.

After bidding farewell to those who were present, the proceedings terminated. The visitors returned ashore and the Oceana steamed away at 9. p. m. for Bombay under a Royal salute fired from the land batteries.

A. P. & O. Co.'s telegram says that the Commander of the Oceana expects to reach Bombay harbour by two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A second telegram from Aden also gives the time as two o'clock; not earlier.

CONGRESS MEETING AT KUMTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, Nov. 5.

A numerously-attended meeting of the inhabitants of Kumta and the adjoining villages was held on the 3rd instant in the temple of Shanterikamakshi for the purpose of considering their representation at the coming Congress. Mr. Santpai Ganpatpai, Municipal Commissioner, and one of the largest landholders and merchants in the taluka, presided. Delegates were elected and subscriptions raised.

THE CASE OF THEFT AGAINST TWO EUROPEANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, this morning delivered judgment in the case in which Denning and Goggin, Non-Commissioned Officers, Bombay Army, were charged with the theft of a despatch-box, belonging to Mr. Malabari, proprietor of the *Indian Spectator*. The judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found both the accused guilty, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Great sympathy prevails for the men who were exceedingly popular among their comrades. I hear that their friends are collecting funds to enable them to appeal to the Bombay High Court.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Arrangements for the Prince's visit include the presentation of a municipal address at the station, which will be decorated, chairs being supplied for visitors. A requisition having been made to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting to concert measures for the reception of the Prince, the meeting has been fixed for Tuesday next.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTION.

An attempt is being made to establish a Pasteur Institution in Madras.

THE MOHUNT OF TRIPATI.

Yesterday the magisterial prosecution of the Mohunt of Tripati closed, his counsel contended that the Mohunt was no trustee and was accountable to nobody, and could not therefore be guilty of criminal breach of trust. The magistrate then framed a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation against the accused, and committed him for trial at the Sessions Court. The Mohunt has been allowed a reasonable time to apply to the High Court regarding bail.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 4.

On Saturday last a ceremony took place at Mhow, which is worthy of record in the annals of female education in Central India. It was the gathering of Parsee ladies at the Bai Bhicaiji Girls' School, to witness the prize-distribution to successful girls of the school. Some European ladies also graced the meeting by their presence. Assembling there at the invitation of Mrs. Nowroji Maneckji Khory, to whom credit was given for starting a movement which had no parallel in the history of female education at Mhow, and which enabled other ladies to heartily co-operate with its promoters. From half-past 3 p.m. children in their holiday attire and numerous ladies dressed in their richest and choicest of *sarees* began to pour in hntil half-past 4, when the young girls commenced their recitations and singing songs in Guzerathi. The most pleasing feature was the rendering of "God Save the Queen" in English by some six girls of very tender age in chorus.

Mrs. Alban presided at the meeting and among those present were:—Mrs. F. L. Alban (elder), Miss Shirinbai A. Dadabhoy, Mrs. Manchershaw Bejanji, Mrs. Viney, Miss Viney, Miss Harbour, Mrs. Cardago, Mrs. Mithibai Edulji Kaikobad, Mrs. Dhanbai Mancherji Cooper, Mrs. Alibai Cursedji Bharucha, Mrs. Nawajbai Dadabhoy Bhote, Miss Manikbai Cooverji Masalevala, Mrs. Soonabai Rustamji Patel, Miss Soonabai Sorabji Masalevala, Mrs. Goolbai Rustomji Merchant, Mrs. Meherbai Dorabji Gorwala, Mrs. Soonabai Sawakshaw Tarapurwala, Miss Pirozbai Mehervaid, Miss Dosibai Mehervaid, Miss Dhanbai Fardoonji Lalkaka, Mrs. Soonabai Fardoonji Inspector, Mrs. Khatlibai Cooverji, Mrs. Sirseubai Fardoonji, Mrs. Bhicaji Sorabji, Mrs. Bachoobai Cawasji Jal, Mrs. Bachoobai Manikji, Mrs. Jerbai Dinshaw, Mrs. Cooverbai Manikji Merchant, Miss Meherbai Tamoolji Kharadi, Mrs. Soonabai Shapoorji Parukh, &c. Mrs. Meherbai Cooverji Cawasji, Miss Avabai Edulji Ghaswala, and others regretted their inability to attend on account of illness in the family. Many European ladies were desirous of attending, but could not do so in consequence of the very short notice given to them of the event.

Mrs. Khory read the following report in English and Guzerathi:—

Mrs. Alban and Ladies,—In this school there are at present 26 girls and 17 boys. There are four girls in the first class learning Guzerathi fifth book, two in the second learning the fourth book, five in the third class learning the third book, four in the fourth class reading the second book, and in the last class there are twelve girls. The ages of the girls vary from ten to five years. We are in need of a lady-teacher, and we have requested the lady superintendent of the Alexandra Girls' School, Bombay, to send us a Parsi lady, competent to teach English and music; which she has kindly promised to do. I am much thankful to you for kindly accepting my invitation to help me at this prize-distribution. I am also much obliged to Mrs. Alban who kindly takes great interest in the school, and encourages children by visiting it whenever convenient to her. I hope her good example will be followed by you all. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Alban for her kindly presiding and distributing prizes to successful pupils of this school.

Miss Mehervaid then rose and addressed as follows:—

Bai [Dhanbai (Mrs. Khory) and Sisters,—With your permission I beg to say a few words on this auspicious occasion. We had never dreamt that a gathering of Parsee ladies like this would ever take place at Mhow for the encouragement of female education; but our delight knows no bounds when we actually see many ladies taking part in this ceremony. I hope and pray that such gatherings of ladies will continue to be held in future. They have the tendency of giving encouragement to our children in their study and of appreciating the noble work, men like Mr. Khory have undertaken for our children's welfare. I on behalf of the ladies present offer our best thanks to Mrs. Dhanbai Khory for the rare courage she has shown in giving birth to a movement like this. (Applause.)

The undermentioned girls carried prizes in the respective classes:—

Class I.—Shirinbai Kawasji Jal, Dosibai Rustomji Panthakey, Manikbai Sorabji Masalevala, Shirinbai Dorabji Bharucha.

Class II.—Aimai Dadabhoy Bhote and Shirinbai Dinshaw Master.

Class III.—Mithibai Hormasji Doctor, Manikbai Gustadji Dotivala, Aimai Rustomji Masalevala, Jaiji Merwanji Dubash, and Ratanbai Nasarwanji Talati.

Class IV.—Manikbai Byramji Ghadiali.

In the lower class ten more prizes were given besides the five boys to whom also they were awarded. The embroidery and needle-work prizes were won by Dosibai Panthakey, Dhanbai Talalsud and Shirinbai Jal. After the prizes were given away by Mrs. Alban, garlands of flowers were distributed, and then all ladies and children retired to the adjoining rooms to partake of the refreshment that was served out there. Mrs. Alban before she left expressed her immense gratification at the sight of so many Parsee ladies meeting at the school, and thanked Mrs. Khory for having invited them and asking her to preside at the gathering. She also spoke in encouraging terms to the girls attending the school and reminded them of the duty they owed towards their well-wishers whose efforts were directed to improve their mental condition, impressing upon them the necessity of availing themselves of all the advantages placed at their disposal by the benevolent founder of the school.

The success of the event was enhanced by Miss Viney, Miss Harbour, Mrs. Manchershaw Bezanjee, and Mrs. Khory entertaining the gathering by choice selections which they played at the piano. At about 6-30 p.m., the proceedings terminated, and the ladies and children left the school premises giving cheers for the founder of the school. The school hall was gaily decorated with evergreens and flowers, the Queen-Empress's large size portrait being profusely covered with flowers.

The only gentlemen that were present to assist the ladies in carrying out the programme were:—Khan Bahadurs Bezanji and Khory, Messrs. A. Dadabhoy, Cooverji Dinshaw, Edulji Cooverji, Bejanji Shapoorji, Edulji Merwanji, and Cavasji Nasarwanji. Khan Bahadoor Ratanji and Mr. Kekobad Cavasji Dinshaw of Aden were present as visitors.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—I.

The Victoria Gardens and the Museum within its grounds have a history which is by no means uninteresting. Few people are aware that about thirty years ago when it was intended to have a public garden and a museum, that its first site chosen was to be that of the present Marine Lines. How different the Fort, on that side, would have been if instead of the huts used as residences there, and the quarters of the Marine Battalion, the whole had been turned into an extensive garden with a museum located in a large building, to set it off. That it was seriously intended, a minute of the Government of Lord Elphinstone's, dated 26th April 1859, proves in black and white. What is more, sanction was given to the immediate appropriation of the site "occupied by the Marine Lines and the ground between it and Back Bay to the old Elphinstone College and Institution" and that portion of the Esplanade behind the Marine Lines, the whole being bounded by what is now known as the Esplanade Road on one side and the Queen's Road on the other. In those days the Agri-Horticultural Society, with Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood, as its indefatigable secretary, was a powerful and wealthy body, and it undertook to carry out the design of planning and laying out the grounds. Sir George Birdwood drew up a plan of the system on which he proposed to lay out the gardens, but Lord Elphinstone's Government discovering that it would have to largely supplement the funds at the disposal of the Society for the construction of the gardens, suddenly changed its mind. The Society had enough money to build the Victoria Museum—it had pretty near a lakh contributed by the public—and Government accordingly, in a resolution, hoped that there would be as little delay as possible in commencing the undertaking, but as regarded the garden it offered a portion of the Government estate on the Mount (Mazagon) for it instead of the site previously sanctioned. It was the old story "the present condition of the finances of India" precluded any immediate grant by the State, and Government gave in kind instead of coin. Thus it was that the gardens after all came to be laid out on its present situation, on what was known as the Mount Estate, a good portion of which was owned by Government.

But how was it that the idea of having a garden and a museum for Bombay first originated? It was in this way. On the 1st of November 1858, the proclamation of Queen Victoria was read by Lord Elphinstone from the steps of the Town Hall, and a little more than a month after, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 15th December, a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay convened by the Sheriff, pursuant to a numerously-signed requisition, was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of initiating measures for the establishment of an economic museum with natural history and pleasure gardens to be called the Victoria Museum and Gardens to commemorate the transference of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. It was thus a tribute to the Queen and a memento in Bombay of the commencement of a new reign. It will not be out of place to recall a few facts of that meeting, which was, indeed, a peculiar movement on the part of the then residents of Bombay. Mr. E. Heycock was the Sheriff of Bombay and Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett was called to the chair. Among the speakers and the movers of resolutions we find such names as Dr. Bhao Daji, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. The chief point which stands out from the proceedings is the fact that the whole movement was claimed to be due to native enterprise, and indeed the native gentlemen formed the majority of the subscribers, and were most liberal in their donations. Initiated in 1858 it was not till 1862, on the 19th November that the corner-stone of the museum was laid and the gardens opened to the public. In January of that year it was agreed by the committee who were entrusted with the management and construction of the museum, that the name of the late Prince Consort, who had died the year before, should be associated with the work, and accordingly in future it was to be known as the Victoria and Albert Museum. I now come to the opening of the gardens which ceremony was performed immediately after the laying of the corner-stone of the museum. Sir Bartle Frere presided at the latter ceremonial and Lady Fere consented to open the gardens. The grounds were not so well laid out as they are now, nor indeed did they appear to be more than a large open space with a long promenade down the centre, what is now the main avenue, with a few newly-planted trees fringing the promenade and several broad pathways. But even its appearance on that afternoon of November was a vast improvement on what it originally had been when the thirty-three acres just came under the care of the Agri-Horticultural Society and its secretary Sir George Birdwood. The whole estate of the Mount was what was described by Sir George himself, an ugly, unhealthy, unhandsome locality, and it was now transformed by the Society, into a safe, healthy, and handsome pleasure-ground. The Society actually came into possession of the estate in May 1861, and had at once commenced transferring to it trees and plants from their garden at Sewree, which they now determined to abandon. The original plans for the planting and laying out of the gardens were the work of the late Mr. William Tracey and Mr. Terry, who was then superintendent of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, and they form the basis of the gardens as they are now remodelled and improved. When Lady Frere opened the Victoria Gardens, they were not finished beyond the broad promenade, and several pathways and a few trees other than ordinary vegetation. But the hard-working secretary who possessed, as was described by Dr. Giraud, a rare combination of qualifications, and that "extensive and accurate botanical knowledge, refined taste in landscape-gardening, and indomitable energy rarely found in one individual," and he left no stone unturned to make the gardens real pleasure-grounds alike to the botanist as well as to the general public. It was due to him that the large clock—given by the late David Sassoon—ornaments the open space just in front of the central avenue, and that the entrance to the latter is spanned by a triumphal arch. Other beautiful works of art were similarly secured for the gardens by Sir George Birdwood, but want of funds diverted these objects which now ornament other portions of the city. The large Frere Floral Fountain that proves such an ornament to the Fort, where it forms such a *grande place*, had been intended for the Victoria Gardens, and so was that very grand and artistic statue of the Queen near the Telegraph Office. The donor, H. H. Maharaja Khunderao Guicowar, intended that the statue should be placed on the terrace on the west side of the museum. However when it was found that the Gardens would be denuded of many of its promised gems of art, and therefore, would not be such a suitable site for this superb white marble *chef d'œuvre* of nobles, it was accordingly given the prominence it deserves on the Esplanade Road. These are practically all the interesting items of what might be called the earlier history of the Victoria Gardens. In 1858 the idea originated, and it was not till fully seven years later that the idea was fully carried out by the Agri-Horticultural Society. In 1866 the Municipality took over the gardens, but it was not till three years after when the Society itself dissolved—after thirty-nine years' existence—that it ceased to take any share in maintaining the gardens, which was then wholly kept up by the Municipality.

The gardens as they now are, present as they do quite a different appearance to what they were when opened by Lady Frere in 1862. The Municipality have shown that they appreciate this ornamental charge they have on their hands and the fact that a qualified horticulturist and botanist is in charge is a substantial proof that at last something is to be done to what was past becoming a "white elephant" on the hands of the city. Mr. Carstensen, the new superintendent, is rapidly transforming the thirty-two acres of ground into the real pleasure-grounds they were intended to be. The zoological collection is so small that one seems to quite forget its presence in the grounds, the additional fact that it is so out of the way at the extreme end of the gardens and makes it less surprising that a visitor might quite overlook it in a walk round the grounds. In a few months, however, to be in keeping with the entire remodelling of the gardens, the zoological collection will be given greater prominence and better quarters at the north end of the ground, between the museum and Lady Frere's statue.

A HUSBAND'S ALLEGED CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mrs. Harriet Braemer appeared before Mr. Richardson and charged her husband, Mr. C. R. Braemer, with assaulting her on the 20th October last. Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution. The defendant appeared in person. Mr. Hemming stated the facts of the case for the prosecution, which appear in the evidence.

The prosecutrix examined by Mr. Hemming, said: I am the defendant's wife and live at Byculla. On the 9th October, last, Mr. Friesch invited the defendant for the 20th. I fetched him the next day. I called at the hotel the next morning, and sent my coachman for Mr. Friesch, who asked me to go to the Post Office where we went. Then we drove down the Esplanade Road. Mr. Friesch's attention was called to a dead buffalo lying in the road, and as I was driving, he asked me to stop that he might go and see the buffalo, I stopped. Mr. Friesch went to see the buffalo. Suddenly I was aqized by my shoulder; defendant jumped into the dog-cart and hit me a blow in the chest. I said "Why do you strike me, leave me alone" Then he tried to seize the reins. I looked round to Mr Tritsch for assistance. While I turned round defendant gave me another blow on my face, which knocked me down, but I came on my feet. When I was off the dog-cart, he drove away. I saw Dr. Sidney Smith on Tuesday morning. I had severe pain and spat a little blood. Dr. Sidney Smith prescribed some medicine for me. I could not draw breath. This document is in my husband's handwriting:—

"If you mention at any time Mrs. Levy's name or anything connected with them, you get what I promised you—a beating.—C. R. Braemer."

Complainant proceeded to say: This is a document also in my husband's handwriting. It is an apology as follows:—

"I herewith willingly state that I am sorry about having lifted my hands against Mrs. Barton, and will never do so again, or otherwise interfere in any way with her. Bombay 16th June 1888.—C. R. Braemer."

Complainant, continuing her evidence, said the following letter was addressed to her husband at her instance:—

"To Mr. C. R. Braemer. 10th Oct. 1889.

"Sir,—I am informed by your wife that you have been again assaulting her, and that you have threatened to harm her before 5 o'clock this evening. I need hardly remind you that you have been twice charged before the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay with assaulting your wife, and that it was only on her withdrawing the charge that you escaped being punished. Under these circumstances, I am instructed to warn you that if you attempt to assault or annoy my client, or otherwise interfere with her, she will hand you over to the police at once, and have you severely punished. I am further instructed [illegible] you to leave my client, and not to have [illegible] to do with her, as it is quite impossible [illegible] with you again, and if you fail to [illegible] action, she will file a suit against you for [illegible]. Yours, &c., &c."

Complainant [illegible] monod Mr. [illegible] kicked me [illegible] Smith attended [illegible] with the thick cane [illegible] these occasions, I forgot [illegible] him, although I had issued [illegible]

Cross-examined by the defendant: [illegible] three times to Taylors' Hotel.

You know I have taken steps before the Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Friesch for battery?—Yes.

You know you tried to trouble and harass me, and the Magistrate disbelieved your statement.

Mr. Hemming objected to the question on the ground that it was impossible to know what the Magistrate believed or disbelieved.

Did you apologise to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for having brought a false charge against me?—No. The Chief Presidency Magistrate asked me if I would forgive my husband, and I said "Yes."

Did you come to apologise to me?—No, you came to me to apologise.

Re-examined by Mr. Hemming.—Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Friesch are friends.

Dr. Sidney Smith said: Mrs. Braemer sent for him to go to her house last month. He found that she was suffering from difficulty of breathing. There was a blue and black lachrymosed mark on her chest over the left breast; and she appeared to be suffering great pain. Witness prescribed for her, and she had been under his treatment ever since. He attended on her on a previous occasion for an injury to her back. The injury that witness saw on the present occasion was likely to be caused by a blow on the chest. It must have been a blow given with some force.

Cross-examined by the defendant.—How is it my wife came to you three days before the assault?—I cannot answer for her actions.

When was it she came to you for the injury to her back?—I cannot say. I have so many patients to attend to.

That was six years ago, before my marriage?—I cannot say. The former occasion was about two years ago after your marriage.

Do you get your fees from Mr. Hamilton?—I expect to be paid. I don't work without fees.

Mr. Friesch was called as a witness. On the defendant objecting to his evidence, Mr. Hemming said he could do without his evidence, as he had sufficient other evidence to form the charge.

Mahomed Hoosein, a victoria-driver, said: On the 20th October last, I was driving the defendant in the direction of the Electric Telegraph Office. Defendant saw the complainant driving in a carriage, and he told me to follow her carriage. I did so. The complainant's carriage stopped near the Post Office, and the defendant told me to go in another direction. I took my carriage to the Electric Telegraph Office. Defendant got out and got behind a tree and peeped from thence. When the complainant drove off, the defendant told me to follow, and I did so. The complainant's carriage stopped near a dead buffalo lying in the road, and by desire of the defendant I stopped my carriage. A sahib in the complainant's carriage got out and went to look at the buffalo. Defendant then got out and went into complainant's carriage, and struck her several times. She was frightened and confused, and was about to fall out of the carriage but saved herself. The defendant then told me to drive away, and I did so.

Jainoo Luxmon, coachman to Mr. Braemer, said he was in the defendant's dog-cart on the 20th October. There were in the dog-cart another sahib and the madam sahib. They drove from an hotel to the Post Office and were then going along the Esplanade Road, when the sahib got out to look at a dead buffalo lying in the road. The defendant came from behind and struck the complainant in her chest. She was about to fall down, but saved herself.

Mr. Hemming called Mr. Hamilton, the complainant's father, to show that she went out with Mr. Tritsch with her father's consent, and thus to meet the defendant's insinuation that she did anything wrong in doing so.

The defendant objected to Mr. Hamilton's evidence being taken. At this stage, on the application of the defendant, the case was adjourned until the 11th instant.

THE BOMBAY MAMLATDARS.

The Government of India in a resolution published to-day, after carefully considering the circumstances in each case, have determined that Lakshman Moreswar Deshpande, Chintaman Phadke, Ramchandur Yashmand Chanbali, Balchrishna Govind Sindekar, Devrao Kacheswar Chincholikar, Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Moro Raghunath Bivalkar, Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan, Sukharam Chimnaji Joshi, Janeedhan Eknath, Sahasrabudhe Ramrao and Hanmunt Rajguru, mamlatdars concerned in the Crawford case, need not be dismissed from the public service.

Some colossal statues from Antwerp—consisting of the Anak "Antigon" and his equally tall and finely-proportioned mate, and the statues of Salvius Brabo, the liberator of Antwerp and of Rubens, have arrived in Paris, where they are to be exhibited at a fête for the relief of sufferers at a recent Belgian explosion. The statues are so large that they had to be placed on board a steamer by means of exceptionally powerful steam cranes.

Mr. Croft met with rather an unpleasant adventure while levying distraints for tithe due to the vicars of Whitford, Llanasa, and Newmarket, Flintshire. If the report as to his reception be accurate, Mr. Croft was seriously maltreated, for it is stated that "as he was leaving Sara Farm, after receiving the tithe, one of the women servants threw over his head and face a bucket of hot water, scalding him severely." His injuries were, however, not sufficiently serious to prevent him visiting other districts.

THE VICEROY AT PESHAWAR.

The following is an account of Lord Lansdowne's visit to the Edwardes Mission Schools at Peshawar:—

Lord and Lady Lansdowne were received by the Rev. Worthington Jukes, Principal of the schools and other members of the staff, and on entering the large school-room were greeted with hearty cheers from about 350 boys who were seated in the gallery.

The Rev. Mr. Jukes then read an address of welcome on behalf of the schools which was as follows:—

"May it please your Excellency,—We, the Missionary clergy of the Afghan Church Mission, together with the masters and scholars of the Edwardes Church Mission High School, beg to offer your Excellency our heartiest gratitude for the honour of being allowed to welcome you at this time-honoured institution at which so many Afghans and citizens of Peshawar have received education for which they are proud, one of them (Kazi Syed Ahmed) having been Foreign Attache with your Excellency's predecessors, and another having done service on the Boundary Commission for which he has been decorated: and they are ready for any service that may be demanded of them. Our school is honoured with the name of Sir Herbert Edwardes, who was one of its chief benefactors from the time that he was appointed to the Commissionership of this division. He always took the keenest interest in the school and in the welfare of the city: never will his name be forgotten among a valiant race he ruled so strongly, justly and wisely. We need add no more in praise of him, for in the city of Peshawar it may most truly be said of him: *Si monumentum quaeris circumspice.*"

Lord Lansdowne in reply said:—

It gives me very great pleasure to receive this address at your hands, and to become acquainted with the schools of which I have heard so much, and which have achieved for themselves so well-deserved a reputation. I am glad as head of the Government of India to express my appreciation of the good work which the Afghan Church Mission has performed in this connection. When we are upon the frontier our minds naturally turn to questions connected with its defence, to the great lines of military railways which have been built, to the fortifications which have been constituted, and to the efficiency of the troops which garrison them. Now it is very satisfactory to me to know that the Afghan Church Mission is supplementing our efforts by turning out year after year a number of young men who will, I trust, receive here such a training as will make them hereafter good and true men, and worthy members of that garrison of loyal and patriotic citizens upon whom the Government of India will afterwards have to rely. You have mentioned, Sir, the names of two former pupils of the school both well and honourably known men, as having added to the credit and reputation of the institution, and I have no doubt that as time goes on many more such men will be found ready to contribute to the reputation of the mission, and to keep alive the memory of that distinguished public servant after whom these schools are named. I do not think that a young native of this country could set before himself a brighter or a worthier ideal than to follow in the [illegible] of Sir Herbert Edwardes, to whom this [illegible] owes so much, and whose name will always [illegible] word in Peshawar.

[illegible] room I should like to say to [illegible] before [illegible] glad I am to have [illegible] look [illegible] you give a [illegible] I should be [illegible] education [illegible] deal more than [illegible] should be to obtain [illegible] larger kind of education [illegible] proficiency in your school work, but in the [illegible] ation of those qualities which are indispensable in order to make either a good schoolboy or a good citizen. Loyalty, respect for authority, modesty and self-respect, truthfulness (I see the words honour and truth written upon the scroll which decorates the wall above your heads) and a keen sense of honour—these are lessons which no amount of reading will teach effectually unless it be supplemented by other influences. And now I will conclude by saying that you have my heartiest wishes for your welfare, and I repeat that it has given me great pleasure to meet you on this occasion. I thank you, Mr. Jukes, very much for the address which you have read, and I wish these schools all success and prosperity.

The proceedings were closed with three cheers for their Excellencies.

RULES FOR VISITING BORDER COUNTRIES.

The progress of events in recent years having rendered it desirable that on the north-west frontier of India some modification should be made in the orders restricting British Officers from visiting countries beyond the border in parts of the north-west frontier, especially south of the Vihowa Pass, as the attitude of the frontier tribes towards the British Government has undergone a considerable change for the better, and though this may not be the case in other parts, it nevertheless has become a matter of necessity that the Government should obtain fuller knowledge of the country beyond the border and endeavour to establish closer relations with the inhabitants. A Resolution is issued which states that the Government is of opinion that with proper local precautions and arrangements, much may be done to decrease the risks and promote friendly intercourse between British officers and border tribes. In modification of previous orders now rules relating only to the north-west frontier of the Punjab are issued, the following being a precis of them:—

Long expeditions into or across foreign territory or short excursions into disturbed districts obviously involving considerable personal risk are not to be permitted without the sanction of the Foreign Department. In other cases British officers and others desiring to cross the frontier must submit to the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier district from which they start a clear statement of the route and object of the journey; the time to be spent on it; the precautions proposed; the dependence to be placed on the guides or frontier headmen; and the reasons for supposing the journey to be safe. Applications to the Deputy Commissioner must be accompanied with the written permission of superior authority: if non-official, from the Secretary to the Government; if military, from the General Officer commanding the district; and if Government servants of any other capacity, from the head of their department. The Deputy Commissioner may allow an applicant to cross south of the Vihowa Pass, provided he is satisfied that the risk incurred is small and that satisfactory arrangement for tribal escort or protection has been made: if not satisfied on these points the case is to be submitted to the Commissioner of the division for orders. North of the Vihowa Pass applications will, after the Deputy Commissioner's advice and opinion have been recorded, be forwarded to the Commissioner, who can grant permission when he is fully assured that no risk will attend the journey. Even if there is no stronger reason than the desirablity of cultivating intercourse with the tribesmen, if he considers there is risk the permission of the Local Government must be obtained. Permission to cross the frontier will only be given to those who are thoroughly trustworthy, who may be relied on not to pass the limits within which permission to travel is granted, who speak the language of the country proposed to be visited, and who have practical experience in dealing with frontier tribes.

These new rules do not affect the provisions of the Punjab Regulation No. VII of 1873 or the special rules relating to Kashmir, nor do they warrant any person entering the territories of the Amir of Afghanistan without the special permission of the Government of India.

Sir Edwin Arnold has been to see the Falls of Niagara, and a New York correspondent kindly tells us how he saw it. "The distinguished Orientalist gazed long and ardently on the tumbling, boiling cataract, wearing a facial expression indicative of rhapsody." Asked what he thought of the sight, he replied that he preferred looking out at the falls to talking about them. This was rather a snub for the reporter, but it was a legitimate one.

There was a very ludicrous blunder in the *Times* on Saturday morning, 12th ultimo. One of the candidates in the Common Council election on the previous day was a Mr. Besant, a shipbroker, whose Christian name was erroneously given in the papers as "Walter." The *Times* thereupon jumped to the conclusion that this could be none other than the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." Mr. Besant, the broker, was defeated at the polls, whereupon the *Times* indited a leading article in its best literary style, a column in length, plastered freely with references to Mr. Besant's historical novels, to Venice, Florence, Queen Elizabeth, Essex, Samuel Pepys, and so forth!

THE INDIAN TICHBORNE CASE.

On Saturday morning Mr. Sunder Lal appeared before Mr. Justice Straight and Mr. Justice Mahmood in the High Court, N.-W.P. and applied for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Court given on the 15th April last in this case. It will be remembered that the appeal decided in the High Court was brought by the Collector of Gorakhpur as Manager of the Court of Wards, and Dalip Narain Singh, under the guardianship of the Collector, against the judgment of the Sub-Judge of Gorakhpur in an action to recover possession of landed property, brought against the appellants by Babu Palakdhari Singh.

The property in dispute is valued at a lakh of rupees, and belonging to the late Hanuman Singh, who died in May 1872, leaving a widow. It was asserted that in January or February 1873, Pan Kunri, the widow was delivered of a posthumous son, and that this son was Dalip Narain Singh. After the death of his mother in October 1879 this child was placed under the guardianship of the Collector. About February 1880, some person put forward another child as the genuine Dalip Narain Singh—how or why, the High Court had no information to satisfy them, so that there were at that time two persons, each claiming to be the posthumous son of Hanuman Singh. The authorities caused inquiries to be made, and these inquiries were in favour of the person interested in this suit as being the genuine Dalip Narain Singh. The Board of Revenue thereupon empowered the Collector of Gorakhpur to hold and take charge of the estate for the boy as a Ward of Court. In September 1880 Palakdhari Singh, who is a nephew of the late Hanuman Singh, filed a suit, and in his plaint alleged that Pan Kunri never gave birth to a son; that the boy whose name was given out by her as Dalip Narain Singh was not born of her, but was the son of another person. But he further alleged that this boy had been clandestinely caused to disappear, and that he believed him to be no longer alive. He concluded by saying "neither is the defendant the son of Hanuman Singh, nor had Hanuman any son, nor is the defendant the boy who was fraudulently alleged by Pan Kunri to be her son." Their lordships in the judgment now appealed against decided that on the evidence the inference was irresistible that Pan Kunri did have a son. Thus, having decided against the plaintiff on one point, they considered the second, *i. e.*, whether as alleged by the plaintiff, the boy under the guardianship of the Collector of Gorakhpur was Radhe Kishen or Dalip Narain Singh. They held that it was not proved that the defendant was Radhe Kishen, but on the contrary that the balance of evidence favoured the view that he was Dalip Narain Singh, the son of Hanuman Singh. They therefore decided in favour of the Collector and his ward against Palakdhari Singh.

It was against this judgement that Mr. Sunder Lal applied for permission to appeal to the Privy Council, and he based his application upon the following grounds:—

1st.—That this honourable court has erred in admitting as evidence certain judgments in certain suits and proceedings to which the appellant was no party.

2nd.—That on the evidence it has been established that the defendant Dalip Narain Singh is not a posthumous son of Babu Hanuman Pursad Singh, nor the boy whom Mussummat Pan Kunri declared she had given birth to as the son of the aforesaid Babu Hanuman Pursad Singh.

3rd.—Because the defendant has failed to prove that he is the son of Babu Hanuman Pursad Singh and on the evidence this honourable court should not have reversed the decision of the Subordinate Judge.

4th.—That the evidence on the record proves that the boy now set up as the son of Babu Hanuman Pursad Singh is Radhe Kishen, son of Nannu Shewak, the story of whose death is false and wholly incredible.

Mr. Justice Mahmood said that the case was one for the application to be granted, and they therefore granted a certificate to be issued.

Mr. Justice Straight agreed.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CROP.

The following forecast of the current season's crop has been received:

In the preliminary forecast of July last it was stated that the area sown with cotton was larger in the southern districts than it had been in the preceding year and up to the average in the northern districts. The present estimates show that this increase was not confined to the southern districts. Generally speaking, the area sown with the cotton is 15 per cent. larger than in the preceding season. In Nimar and Nagpur the increase is as much as 20 per cent. and in Wardha and Chindwara it is considerable.

The season has been characterized by exceedingly timely rainfall.

There have been short breaks throughout, allowing weeding to be successfully carried out, and while the rain has been by no means scanty for other crops, it has never been so continuously heavy as to damage the cotton crop.

The result is that the plants are reported to be of vigorous growth, and the outturn expected is a promising one. In Wardha, where the largest area is covered by this crop, a bumper harvest is expected; in Saugor, Nagpur and Nimar there is an estimate of a full average; and in other districts an exceedingly good outturn, very little short of a full average, is anticipated.

In fact as prospects now appear, the crop of all the important districts taken together may be expected to be a full average one.

These estimates, however, are based on the expectation, which at the time of writing seems likely to be fulfilled, that no further heavy rain is likely to fall for some time to come. If such a fall should take place, considerable damage will result.

It is noteworthy that last season's crop was an exceedingly good one, and that the exports of last year reached a higher figure than any before registered. If the expectations regarding the present crop are realized, the harvest will be an exceptionally good one, exceeding the previous ones for many years past.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY FACILITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A petition which was lately forwarded to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, sign

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

The Annual Inspection of the Poona Volunteers by Major-General Solly-Flood C. B. Commanding the District, took place on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a very large gathering of the well-wishers of the Corps, conspicuous among whom were Colonel Chard, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Colonel Dundas, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Hogg, Major Babington Pelle, 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers, Major Macbay, Lieutenant Edwardes, 3rd Light Cavalry and several other officers of the Garrison. By half-past four o'clock, the Volunteers had mustered strongly on the parade ground opposite the head-quarters, and having been put through the usual preliminary movements, formed line in review order. Soon after, Major-General Solly-Flood attended by Captain Hanwell A. D. C., and accompanied by the Station Staff consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, Captains Ross and Stevenson, arrived on the spot, and was received with a general salute. The General immediately proceeded to inspect the Regiment, riding slowly down the line at the head of his Staff. The General then took up his position at the flagstaff, while the regiment marched past in columns with steadiness, precision and nerve, retiring in the same admirable way at the trail They then formed line and were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Meakin. This was followed by the bayonet-exercise under the Adjutant, Captain Horrocks, after which, the Commandant gave orders for the regiment to break into column. Several Battalion manœuvres were now executed, and the parade concluded after the "Company" drill. In the meantime the cadets, were detached from the battalion, and while the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, assisted by Captain Stevenson, was making a close inspection of the arms and accoutrements of every man in the regiment, they were drilled separately by the Sergeant-Instructor of the Corps for the Inspection of the General. They eventually marched off the ground and dismissed. But the regiment was kept standing at ease until the Inspecting officer rode up and addressed it.

Major-General Solly-Flood said that he was glad to notice a very marked improvement in the regiment; there were one or two faults which he noticed and to which he would refer presently, but on the whole it showed to far better advantage than it had last year. He noticed some overcrowding and rushing in the ranks which they ought to remedy. He would also like to see the Officers salute better. But he was glad to notice that the men stood better in the ranks, which was a great thing as it was a mark of great progress. The blemishes he pointed out were little matters, and could easily be remedied, and he hoped, if he were here next year that would see them perfect. The General then rode away, but returning quickly, he said that there was another important point on which he wished to address them, that was the state of a few of their arms. This was not, he was sorry to say, as it should be, and as it depended solely on their individual efforts he hoped they would remove the occasion of such complaint.

The General then rode away, and proceeded, in company with Colonel Propert, and the Station Staff Officers, to inspect the armoury and head-quarters generally, with which, as might have been expected, not the smallest fault could be found. Meanwhile the Volunteers were dismissed and adjourned to two tents where refreshments were generously provided by Colonel Propert. The officers on parade, in addition to the Commandant and Adjutant were:—Major Meakin, Captains Whiting and Dunsterville, Lieutenants Brebner, Marriott, Morgan and Thompson. The following is the parade state:—

Field Officers	2
Companies	3
Lieutenants	4
Staff Sergeants	5
Sergeants	20
Buglers	1
Rank and File	254
Total	289

—*Observer.*

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF FRANCE.

By far the most important question of national policy which the new Chamber will be called upon to deal with, writes a Paris correspondent, is that of the commercial policy of France. Unhappily Protectionist fallacies have been gaining ground during the last ten years and have probably a greater hold at this moment on the peasant masses than at any other time during that period. For the reactionist policy of the last few years French economists themselves are in a measure responsible. They have resisted quack methods of dealing with the trade depression which has affected this country as well as other Continental States, but have failed to suggest an alternative method or at least have not done so with sufficient perseverance and vigour. Something ought to have been done, and it is not too late now to begin to rouse public interest in questions of financial reform, such, for instance, as a better distribution of taxes on food, as coffee, meat, salt, sugar, &c., until their total repeal becomes practicable. A great deal of good has been done in this way by M. Yves Guyot's campaign against the Octrois. For several years he has worked single-handed, visiting all the large towns from end to end of the country, and going into out-of-the-way villages wherever an audience could be brought together. The result of his labours has been wonderful indeed, for it has shaken a system which has existed in France since the Middle Ages, and has been unchallenged since the Revolution. If the work taken up by M. Yves Guyot be only carried on perseveringly, it cannot fail, I think, to be crowned with success. There is, however, no time to lose, for but little over two years separate us from the expiration of France's commercial treaties. English organisations such as the Cobden Club or the Financial Reform Association can do good work by their advice and sympathy to the Freetraders of this country, but any popular agitation must be carried on exclusively by the French themselves. The situation here is no more hopeless than it was in England when Cobden and Bright went to work together for the the repeal of the corn laws. In any case it will notdo to leave Protection Associations unopposed. By way of beginning, a Free Trade League ought to be formed, with perhaps M. Frederic Passy at its head. It is an encouragement for the cause that it finds the hearty support of, by common consent, the best and healthiest newspapers, and among them the *Debats* and the *Temps*.

In the latter M. Delombre has written an article headed "An Economical Policy," which is a masterly review of the present, as the writer calls it, financial anarchy of France. It is a rooted notion in France that taxation, besides affording revenue, should divert industry into certain channels. Thus, with the object of encouraging the spinning of cotton twist this article is made artificially dear by so called protective duties. Again, in order to stimulate the extraction of coal a shilling duty is levied, which handicaps, more or less, every single branch of French industry. Having thus destroyed the natural conditions of production, the State seeks to restore the equilibrium by a further set of arbitrary measures. Duties are placed on iron and steel, machines, &c., which are called protective. The Lyons industries receive absolutely no compensation for the taxes they pay on their raw materials. The State is constantly opening new channels for the inflow of foreign goods, such as railways and canals, and exercises its ingenuity in raising barriers against those goods. It builds harbours but discourages trade, so that the country is spending millions without any return. M. Delombre believes that the working classes are finding out by bitter experience the hollowness of Protection, and that the Government will be compelled by popular discontent to adopt Free Trade. The so-called protective duties must be done away with, and the first step will be to give free materials and food. This will give a new life to a number of industries. Other industries, however, will represent that they cannot exist without State encouragement. To reject their complaints without examination would remove any present hope of Free Trade; but it would be found that the really needy industries are much fewer than is supposed. Among these some might be shown to serve a public interest, and others only private ones. The State cannot interfere in behalf of the latter. As for the former they should be supported by subsidies. Every body would receive openly what he is entitled to. Perhaps some manufacturers would feel ashamed to receive public money in this way. A far less objectionable way of encouraging industry would be to extend the system which has given such great results in the case of sugar, leaving out, however, its Protectionist features. The sugar law which has rendered the duty a fixed quantity, or nearly so, on the weight of beetroot, has undoubtedly had the effect of improving the refining processes and the quality of the betroot, and has made sugar cheaper, notwithstanding the protective duty. The writer concludes thus:—"Now is the decisive moment. If Free Traders fold their arms before the flood we shall certainly be overwhelmed. Some indeed say, 'Protection is an experience to be undergone. Let it be tried, and the result will be its abolition.' I say, 'Yes; truth always prevails in the end, but France may be ruined in the trial.'"

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER VESUVIUS.

A correspondent of the *Standard* gives a fuller description of the Zalinski pneumatic dynamite gun that has yet appeared. It is, he writes, assuredly destined to be an important factor in the Naval warfare of the future. The Government of the United States has adopted it for use both in cruisers and in forts; the Italian Government has ordered several specimens of the weapon; and the details forwarded by the New York correspondent of *The Standard* of the recent experiments with the gun in America have obliged all Naval Powers to look upon Captain Zalinski's invention, if not with absolute favour, at least with deferential respect. Should the gun, when tried in action, be only half as formidable as its more sanguine advocates believe it to be, it will certainly confer immense advantages on the belligerent who may be in a position to make use of it. Should the weapon, on the other hand, possess half the defects and demerits which its opponents credit it with, it will, in war time, be a source not only of disappointment, but also of danger, to its owner.

It is probable that, in fact, the gun is neither so good as its best admirers assert, nor so bad as its worst foes declares. In some circumstances it will, no doubt, prove to be invaluable; in others, useless, or worse than useless. It is not hard to imagine conditions in which it might render excellent service as a component part of the armament of a coast fort. As such, however, it has not yet been put to any very severe tests. It is as a weapon for use on board ship that it at present particularly claims attention. The United States Government has ordered three of the guns to be furnished for Sandy Hook, two for Boston, and two for Fort Schuyler, New York; and the Victorian and Italian Governments purpose to use others for coast or harbour defence; but the only place were Zalinski guns are at present mounted ready for service is on board the American dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The following particulars of the new cruiser are authoritative:—

The Vesuvius is a steel vessel of lines not unlike those of a large sea-going torpedo-boat. She is 246ft. 3in. long, and 26ft. 3in. broad, and she has a total depth, from her base line to the top of her gunwale, of 14ft. 1in. This includes a freeboard of very nearly 5ft. Her stern, sternpost, and rudder are of forged iron, but her general construction is of an extremely light character. Her framing weights only 7lb. per lineal foot; her exterior plating varies only from 1-5in. to ½in. thick; and her deck plating, which is overlaid with white pine, is no more than 3-16in. thick; while the various water-tight bulkheads which divide her into compartments are of 1-5in. steel only. She is thus entirely unprotected by anything, either vertical or horizontal, that can be called armour. She was laid down in August, 1887, at Messrs. Wm. Cramp and Son's yard at Philadelphia, and launched on April 28th, 1888. Her machinery, which weights 256·5 tons, consists of two vertical four-cylinder triple-expansion engines of about 4250 indicated horse-power, supplied with steam from four three-furnace locomotive boilers, 9ft. in diameter, 19ft. 8in. long, with a great surface of 200 square feet. The diameter of the high-pressure cylinders is 21.5in., and of the low-pressure cylinders 34 in.; the length of stroke is 20in., and the piston speed is 980ft. The engines drive two three-bisded screws. The full coal capacity is 150 tons.

The speed guaranteed by Messrs. Cramp and Son was 20 knots, but this was considerably exceeded at the trials. On January 11th last, the ship, with a displacement of 810 tons, and drawing 9ft. 3in. of water, made two runs, over a measured base 25.433 knots long, in Delaware Bay, on the end of the ebb. The first run, with the tide, gave a speed of 22.947 knots; the second, against the tide, a speed of 20.346 knots, or a mean speed for the whole trial of 21.646 knots. The mean boiler pressure was 160lb., and the mean number of revolutions 271.85. The mean indicated horse-power of the main engines was 4295. Progressive trials followed, and gave results as below:—

Ind. H. P.	Revolutions.	Speed.
340	125.3	10.6
851	175.75	14,88
1913	230.6	18,94

The coal allowances implies a steaming radius of about 5800 miles at a speed of 10 knots.

The heavy armament of the Vesuvius consists exclusively of Zalinski pneumatic dynamite guns. There are three of these, each of 15in. calibre and 55ft. in length. They are fixed abreast of, and parallel with, one another, at an angle of 16 degrees with the horison; and their muzzles project slightly above the deck at a distance of 37ft. from the vessel's bow. They thus throw their shells only in a line with the keel, and they depend for their training upon the helm and the propellors. The range is increased or decreased by varying the pressure of air that is introduced behind the projectile, and no elevation or depression of the gun is practicable. The guns can throw shells containing 100lb., 200lb., or 600lb. of explosive gelatine, the smaller charges being fired by the means of a sub-calibre device which did not enter into Zalinski's original idea, and which was only developed last year. The Vesuvius carries 30 full-calibre shells in her magazine, each shell containing 600lb. of gelatine, but the shells which she fired at her official gunnery trials on October 11th contained only 200lb. apiece. She discharged 15 of these in 16 min. 11 sec., and, with an initial air-pressure of only 750lb., or three-fourths of the contract limit, threw them to a distance of over a mile. Both as regards speed and range the requirements of the contract were exceeded. In addition to her three pneumatic tubes, the Vesuvius carries two three-pounder quick-firing and five machine guns.

The explosive used in the pneumatic shells is a nitro-glycerine compound occupying a position midway between what is known as blasting gelatine and dynamite. It is, in fact, gelatine dynamite, and it consists of a thin blasting gelatine, mixed with cotton, charcoal, or nitrates. It contains about 80 per cent. of explosive. A shell loaded with 200lb. of it and exploded, say, on the deck of a ship, would undoubtedly produce a most disastrous effect. On September 20, 1887, in New York Harbour, a smaller gun, of only 8in. calibre, with a shell holding no more than 50lb. of explosive gelatine completely wrecked and sank the old Government schooner Silliman in two rounds at a range of 1864 yards. But in this case the distance was known beforehand, and the firing, it should be recollected, was from one side only, and from the firm platform of Fort Lafayette. Had the distance been unknown, had the Silliman also been firing, and had the platform been not Fort Lafayette, but the deck of a ship, who can believe that the effect of the two rounds would have been as it was? Although the Vesuvius has a freeboard of only five feet, her length is so considerable that, when lying broadside on, she exposes a target of over 1,200 square feet; and with modern quick-firing guns there is no difficulty in hitting that kind of mark at a far greater distance than the modest one of 2,000 yards that constitutes the limit of usefulness of the pneumatic gun. Thus, in theory at least, it is possible for the Vesuvius to be sunk long before she gets within striking distance of her quarry. And even if she were not sunk, the consequences to her, if she were struck by a single shell, might be very serious. She is freighted with from 6000lb. to 18000lb. of explosive gelatine. That substance, it is true, does not readily explode, but the bursting of a shell near the magazine could scarcely fail to blow up its contents, and the thin scantling, light draught, and unprotected sides of the Vesuvius render it impossible for the magazines to be placed in any spot where they are sheltered either from vertical or from nearly horizontal fire. Another of the ship's disadvantages seems to lie in the fact that only by manœuvring can she aim her guns at all. It is admitted that she is remarkably handy; yet handiness, when applied to a vessel 246ft. long, is, after all, only a comparative term. To train what is pratically a gun-barrel of that length is, at the best, a tedious process, and while the Vesuvius is being aimed at her opponen, her opponent, if armed with quick-firing guns, will be speaking, and speaking with effect. In short, although the Vesuvius, at her various trials, has done rather more than was originally required from her, she has by no means demonstrated that vessels of her type will ever be able to supersede war ships of other existing kinds.

According to the report for September on the food-supply of Burma, it appears that in Lower Burma the crop prospect is at present good. In Upper Burma the crops in most districts promise well, but more rain is wanted in Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing, Minbu and Yamethin. There is no reason, however, for anticipating a failure of the food-supply in any district.

At the Paris Hippodrome the chief attraction for the season has been the spectacle of a lion taking equestrian exercise—the animal really mounting on the back of a horse and being carried several times round an enclosure. The receipts accruing from this novel performance, according to a Paris paper, are stated to amount up to the present to 2,500,000 fr., or £100,000; and it is expected that at the end of October, when the lion will "rest," for a time, they will exceed 3,000,000 fr., or £120,000. Mr. Augustus Harris has secured this lion for his Christmas entertainment at Covent Garden.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas 8 and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HOURS OF WORK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A return just issued, in pursuance of an Address from the House of Commons, throws considerable light on the question of working hours in Europe and the United States. The information is obtained from Her Majesty's representatives in the various countries dealt with, and has special reference to the laws affecting the hours of adult labour. Taking Europe generally, there is nothing in the conditions of work on the Continent which need excite the envy of the British workman. So far as law has interposed abroad, the limitations it has placed upon labour are such as no Trade Union in this country would tolerate. In America the case may be different, but the results are not very decisive. In France the hours of adult labour are regulated by a series of decrees, of which the earliest sanctioned by Parliament, promulgated in September 1848, enacts that the working man's day in manufactories and mills shall not exceed twelve hours of "effective," or actual labour. A decree, issued in May, 1851, exempts certain workers. Among these we find stokers and firemen, together with persons employed in such occupations as the manufacture of glue, soap-boiling, milling, printing and lithographing, casting, refining, tinning and galvanising metals, and making projectiles of war. Two additional hours are described as "granted" in sugar mills and refineries, and in chemical works. Other exceptions are allowed for limited portions of the year. In 1883 a circular was issued by the Government, stating that the limit of twelve hours per diem was not to be imposed where hand-power was employed, but was to be confined to manufactories and mills in which the motive power was machinery. No workshops were to come under the Clauses of the Act that did not employ more than twenty hands in any one shed. In 1880, another decree exempted from the law of 1848 labourers employed on any works executed by order of the Government in the interest of the National safety and defence. The Report sent to Lord Salisbury on this subject says—"It is likewise to be borne in mind that there is in France no compulsory observance of Sunday, and no day of habitual rest." France has neither our Sundays nor our Bank holidays. The narrow scope of the law prescribing a maximum of twelve hours' "effective labour" is shown by the fact that while recent Parliamentary Reports state there are in France between six and seven million persons earning daily wages, the reports of the Inspectors of Factories only record a population of three hundred and fifty-nine thousand adults subject to the Act of 1848, of whom forty-one per cent. are women. Accordingly, the Report to our Foreign Office says it would appear that, beyond this comparatively small number, the great majority of working people, masons, labourers, smiths, carpenters, and others, are free to work for any number of hours that may suit their inclination. A careful perusal of the Reports of the French Inspectors of Labour appears to show that the Act of 1848 is very loosely interpreted. It is even doubtful whether the section limiting the actual working day to twelve hours was intended to include or exclude hours of rest. Practically, the legal time is made to exclude rest. This makes the working day so much the longer. Thus, one of the French Inspectors states that the hours of attendance in factories under the Act of 1848 are from five in the morning until seven in the evening, or a total of fourteen hours, out of which there are twelve hours of "effective labour." But the same authority also states that "effective" time often extends to thirteen and fourteen hours in many weaving establishments. Finally, we are told that, "as a rule," it may be taken that Frenchmen employed in factories are present in the shops at least fourteen hours out of every twenty-four.

In the Foreign Office Reports which treat of Belgium, we meet with a singular piece of independent testimony to the forwardness of England in factory legislation. This occurs in a document drawn up by M. van Cleemputte, Member for Ghent, and Reporter of the Committee of this Chamber of Representatives on the Bill introduced by the Belgian Government for regulating the work of women and children in industrial establishments. After sketching the legislation of foreign countries on the subject, the Report points out that Continental Europe has been preceded in this matter "by the country which, of all others, regards with the greatest suspicion the interference of the Executive; it is the classical land of *laissez faire*, aristocratic England which has set us the example." The Committee, responsible for this Report, amended the Government Bill so as to enlarge the protection to be given to women and children. Concerning the actual hours of adult labour in Belgium, some difficulty is said to be experienced in getting at the facts. The evidence given before a Belgian Royal Commission showed that railway guards are sometimes on duty for fifteen and even nineteen and a-half hours at a stretch; and the Brussels tramway drivers are at work from fifteen to seventeen hours daily, with a rest of only an hour and a-half at noon. Brickmakers work during the Summer months sixteen hours a day. In the sugar refineries the average hours are from twelve to thirteen for men, and from nine to ten for women. The cabinet-makers both at Ghent and Brussels, assert that they have often to work seventeen hours a day. Apart from the more laborious occupation, Mr. Gosselin, of the British Legation at Brussels, is inclined to give eleven hours as the average day's labour in the majority of trades in Belgium. Writing at the close of last June, Mr. Gosselin states that as yet there is no law in Belgium regulating or limiting the hours of adult labour. But underground labour is forbidden for boys under twelve and for girls under fourteen years of age.

The official Reports made to our Foreign Office on the subject of adult labour in the United States show that legislation in that respect is far from being uniform. In New York, an Act passed in 1870 prescribes eight hours as the legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, working men, and labourers, excepting those engaged in farm and domestic labour; but overwork for extra compensation by agreement is permitted. So far, it may be presumed that the Act simply operates to enhance the rate of wages. Another section in the Statute makes this Act apply to all mechanics, working men, and labourers employed by the State or any Municipal Corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State or such Corporation for performance of public works. A violation of the Act constitutes a misdemeanour. An Act passed in 1886 makes twelve hours' labour in twenty-four with reasonable time for meals, a working day, in respect to the street surface and elevated railroads chartered by the State in cities of over half a million inhabitants. An Act passed in 1887 referring to cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants and over, makes ten hours the limit, within a range of twelve hours. In New York, and the other cities of the State, nearly all classes of mechanics, and all connected with the building trade, work nine hours per day, except on Saturday, when eight hours is the rule. In Connecticut, the only Act on this subject is one making eight hours of labour performed in any one day, "by any one person," a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed." As a fact, with very few exceptions, the hours of labour of mechanics and other labouring people are ten per day, or sixty hours per week. In Maryland, a powerful movement for shortening the hours of work was set on foot in 1886, resulting in a partial success for trades demanding nine hours a day, and a failure for those demanding eight. On the whole, ten hours make the actual working day in Maryland for men, with nine hours for women. In many cases throughout the States it is to be observed that while the law prescribes a certain limit to the hours of labour, it permits more extended hours to be adopted "by agreement."

In European countries the strict terms of the law are often subject to "modification" by a Minister of State. In Austria, the law provides that the duration of work for factory hands shall not exceed eleven hours out of the twenty-four, "exclusive" of the periods of rest. These are not to be less in the aggregate than an hour and a-half. The rule can be modified by the Minister of Commerce, in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior, allowing longer hours for a limited period. In Switzerland the law provides that a normal working day shall not exceed eleven hours, reduced on Saturdays and public holidays to ten. Power is reserved for prolonging the working day in certain circumstances. Among the countries having no laws affecting the hours of adult labour, Germany is conspicuous, together with Russia. Of Greece it is declared that "the social conditions of this country have not yet arrived at that point of progress where the interferences of the State between the employer and the operative becomes necessary."

Another new Shakespearian theory has been invented in America. Hitherto the performance of *Othello* has been attended with serious difficulty in the Southern States. To use the expression of a Transatlantic writer, Desdemona's marriage to a black man "collides with the moral consciousness of a whole public." It is therefore proposed to improve the popular conception of Shakspeare by putting Othello on the stage not as an African, but as an Arab.

THE "POONA" CHUTNIES, Sweet or Dry, are most appetising and wholesome preparations. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Manufactured only by PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC TRAMCARS.

The great change which London will soon witness in the substitution of electricity for gas will be at least equalled by the substitution of electro-motors for horses in street traffic. In four weeks the London Electric Car Company's first carriage, now being fitted up by Messrs. Clark and Muirhead, will be ready for work. But last night, shortly before midnight, a trip with an experimental car on the tram line from the Plough Inn, Clapham, to Blackfriars Bridge, showed what the performance of the new and improved vehicle will be like. The Plough Inn, renowned in the coaching days, is witnessing the transition from old-world locomotion to new. The run of four miles to the bridge was done within the half hour, but the time might have been much less. The object of the trip was to test the driver's control over the car. The control was perfect. With a turn of a switch Mr. Farman drove ahead at twelve miles an hour, with another he brought the car, in a few seconds, to a dead halt. The car weighed six and half tons, or a ton and a half more than the new style of car to be used a few weeks hence. Thirty-eight cells on either side of the car, hidden below the seats—seventy-eight cells in all—communicated the motive force to armature over the axles. The electrical apparatus can easily be fitted on to the horse trams now used, should the companies desire to utilise them in that way. The motion was delightfully smooth. The appearance of this horseless, steamless car gliding along astonished the passers-by very considerably. The cabbies, however, and the drivers of horse-cars and omnibuses chaffed the new inventions—one John calling it a "d—d nocsance," and wanting to know what he was to do when his occupation was gone. Curiously, enough, the tram horses seemed inclined to shy as they saw the new-fashioned car approach them. So much for the experimental car. The new car, a finer structure, will carry 44 passengers, and, if necessary, it can be used as a locomotive, that is, to draw other loads of passengers besides its own. It is a model of neatness and compactness. Within the narrow space, beneath the inside seats, the car will contain apparatus stored with an amount of electric energy sufficient for twelve hours' work, in other words, for a total run of one hundred and twenty miles. Surprising but true. In foggy days and at night the car will be lighted with electricity. In fact, the Electric Tramway Company intend to do the two things from one and the same establishment—to drive cars and light houses by electricity.

If the performances of the new car prove satisfactory the new method will be extended as speedily as possible over the London Tramway Company's system. This company is the second largest in the world. It employs some five thousand horses. The secretary of one of the London companies—whose name we need not mention—estimates that electric locomotion would save his company from twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand pounds a year. His sand bill alone comes to over five hundred pounds a year. The use of the sand is to give the car "grip" in wintry weather. Mr. A. J. Jarman, the inventor of this car, has been experimenting at it for nearly three years. He has now proved that with one simple set of gearing he can with the utmost ease obtain every variable speed from half a mile to 12 miles per hour. He can stop his car within its own length at full speed. The running of the single car will cost the company five farthings per mile, but when half a dozen cars are at work the cost can profitable be reduced to a halfpenny. To adapt the tramways of London to the new electro-motor no uniformity of gauge will be necessary. If ever the Parliament of London buys the tramways, the transaction will be all the easier by reason of the substitution of electric energy for the muscular energy of horses. With electric locomotion, the space required for offices stores, yards, &c., will be only one-tenth of the space used under the horse tractions system. A tramway horse is used up in somewhat less than four years; the severest strain comes in starting the tram, and when the start is up an incline, like that between Spring-gardens and Charing-cross Station, the energy put forth by the pair of horses amounts to sixteen-horse-power. That strain, says Mr. Jarman, makes them quiver and tremble; "it pulls the muscles from their bones." Horses as well as human beings will benefit by this advance in applied science. It is also obvious that the wear and tear of the streets will be enormously diminished when the tramp of five thousand horses over them (we are speaking of only one company) ceases. New York is ahead of London in the matter of electric tramcars, but not very much ahead; and on the Fourth Avenue Tramway) the Julien Electric Company, have earned 50 per cent. more, while they have spent less than the amount under the horse-car system. The possible magnitude of an electric-tramway traffic in London may be realised from the fact that the present horse tramway companies carry 150,000,000 passengers a year.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

The phonograph has been shown to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. Mr. Edison's Berlin representative, Mr. Wangemann, accompanied by his wife and the mechanician, Dorrienz, of the firm of Siemens and Halske, arrived at Friedrichsruh about one p.m. After they had lunched with the Prince and his family, the Chancellor, who looked very hale and well, expressed a wish to see the far-famed instrument, which had been put up meanwhile in the drawing-room. He heard first the "Radetzki" march, which the musicians of the Emperor Francis's Grenadiers played on the 14th September; then the "Emperor Alexander" march, played the other day by the band of the regiment. At Princess Bismarck's request, Mr. Wangemann showed the roll with the voices of the Emperor's little sons, which greatly delighted the Chancellor and the Princess. Then came to the cylinder with the amusing "Potpourri," containing, among others, the voices of Frau Teresina Gessner, and the actors Sommerstorf and Reicher.

The Chancellor asked for an explanation of the apparatus, and observed that "the explanation made it very easy for him to understand it." He then heard the air from *Norma*, as sung by Frau Lilli Lehmann, an air from Gounod's *Margaret*, as sung by Fraulein Leisinger, and Massenet's *Maria Magdalena*, as sung by Miss Silvania, of Philadelphia. Then followed a piece by Chopin, played on the piano by Rogers Micio, and "*Le Tour de Valse*," sung by the Parisian singer, Paulus. The Chancellor, who expressed his astonishment at the fidelity with which the instrument reproduced the tones, yielded to his wife's persuasion, and spoke into it. First, he declaimed the little American national song. "In good old Colony times," which he had learned from his old friend Motley, at Gottingen. Then he recited the beginning of Uhland's poem, "*Als Kaiser Rothbart*;" next, the first verse of *Gaudeamus igitur*;" and, finally, "*Allons enfants de la patrie*." Then followed some words to his son, Count Herbert, who is to try whether he can recognise his father's voice from the instrument.

The Princess, Privy Councillor von Brauwer, and the Chancellor's three grandsons, who were present, at once recognised the voice, which, of course, sounded strange to the Prince himself. Among other remarks, the Chancellor said the apparatus seemed to him a realisation of the Munchhausen story, in which the sound froze in the horn, and was afterwards heard as the instrument began to thaw; but this beat Munchhausen hollow, for one could hear the same ten thousand times. The phonograph performed again for an hour and a half in the evening, and the Chancellor retired at a late hour, thanking Mr. Edison's representative most cordially.

When Mr. Wangemann requested the Prince to say something to the phonograph for the German nation to remember, he answered, "No, no! They'll only make ciriticisms upon it." The words addressed to Count Herbert Bismarck are: "Be moderate in working, moderate in eating, and also somewhat in drinking—that's a father's advice to his son." When Princess Bismarck had spoken some sentences into the instrument for the roll intended for the family, the Chancellor, at Mr. Wangemann's request, spoke in the expression of approval, and added: "I would beware not to cry 'Bravo' when my wife has spoken."

One of the Bismarck phonograms, taken at Friedrichsruh, is to be reproduced in enormous numbers—in ten thousand copies if necessary. Mr. Edison will offer a copy to every important institution in Germany, in order that centuries hence all over Germany, whenever the portrait of the Chancellor hangs, his voice also may be heard.

Regarding the wreck of the Italian barque Guiseppe Anna, the Bengal Government has received a telegram from Bassein stating that six of the crew had arrived there with the dead body of the captain, and that two men had been left on board. The Government steamer Enterprise was immediately despatched to make inquiries and render any needful assistance.

A singular feast was perpetrated at the recent Stourbridge athletic sports. An athlete named Jones of Bristol sent in an entry for the Mile Flat Race and, having regard to his previous running he was allotted 170 yards start by the handicapper. Jones, however, never ran, but was personated by another Bristol athlete named Barnes, who carried off the prize, worth eight guineas. Both men have been committed to take their trial for conspiring to defraud.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. LILY.

A correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—On Monday, 16th September, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, in a dense fog and heavy sea, her Majesty's ship Lily was driven ashore off Fort Amour, near Fortuna Bay, and rapidly became a complete wreck. Seven of her crew were drowned, but only two of the bodies have been recovered. The names of those drowned were James Baige, William Seeley, Robert Love, Samuel Winson, William Dorsey, Walter Mitchell, and Gunner William Coates, R.M.A. Her Majesty's ship Lily left St. Margaret's for Fortean to meet the mail, and encountered one of those impenetrable fogs which make navigation on this coast exceptionally dangerous. A strong south-westerly wind was blowing, which, in conjunction with a local current setting in on the Lighthouse Point, drove the vessel out of her course on to the iron-bound coast of Labrador. It was nearly 9 p.m. before the news had summoned way considerable assistance to the rescue of the crew. Through an occasional rift in the fog a solitary light could be seen, about 200 yards distant, and that was all. About a score of men had succeeded in reaching the beach by means of a hawser, which had, however, become wedged in the rocks, and consequently, was now useless. From these men we heard—and their statement turned out to be correct—that, when it was evident that the ship could not be saved, her captain, Commander G. W. Russell, had endeavoured to save the crew by means of the boats which were, however, all swamped, and their occupants hurled into the raging surf to struggle to shore as best they could. To give an idea of the force of the waves, the whaler, a strongly-built boat 25ft. in length, was distinctly seen to turn a complete somersault, her bow being thrown in the air clean over the stern. The cutter, containing the navigating officer, Lieutenant Sharpe, and a crew composed of stokers, was sent then out to sea, and after a severe pull in darkness and cold from 5-30 p. m. till 5.0 a. m. the following day, they reached the land. After the loss of the boats a brave seaman, W. Barber, swam ashore with a rope round his waist, a most difficult feat, and a hawser being drawn by the men already on shore, enabled about twenty men to save their lives. But this, as before stated, had been entangled in the rocks, and the last poor fellow who had come along it, becoming also involved, met with instant death, and the last means of escape was cut off. There were no boats available, and had there been any the shattered remains of the ship's boats plainly showed what a slender chance any boat would have in such a surf. About 11 p. m. the fog lifted, and the dark hull of the ship could be seen not much more than 100 yards distant. She was then lying with her stern towards the shore, almost on her beam ends, her crew in the rigging and on the bridge, while heavy seas, breaking all round, appeared every minute about to engulf the ship. Being now able to see the exact position of affairs, from information received from the local fishermen, Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, who had hastened to the scene of the disaster from Fortean, where the Emerald was lying, decided that the wreck would in all probability hold together at least till daybreak. This information was accordingly signalled to the captain of her Majesty's ship Lily by means of flashing lights, and enabled him to make his plans for the morning. After hours of anxiety dawn appeared, and, fortunately, with the light, both wind and sea decreased in violence. Their last boat was lowered from the ship, and safely reached the beach with a rope. A second hawser was soon stretched between the wreck and the shore, a sling improvised, and the task of conveying each man across the breakers rapidly and successfully carried on. In the meantime Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, who had been indefatigable in directing every possible attempt to rescue the crew of the Lily during the previous night, had returned to his ship, which was now seen steaming up to the wreck. Steering in as close as possible, a cutter was promptly lowered, rowed alongside the Lily, and the last men on board, about eight in number, were taken off except the gallant captain, Commander Russell, who, placing himself in the sling, was drawn to the beach, greeted by a ringing cheer from all there It would be presumptuous to pass any remark on the cause of the loss of the Lily, but it is impossible to refrain from paying a tribute of admiration to the courage and order preserved by her crew through hours of extreme peril and uncertainty, and the perfect discipline of the crew is a sufficient testimony to their confidence in the skill and efficiency of their officers. The loss of the ship and some valuable lives is a grievous misfortune, and in contending with the dangers of the sea such losses are sometimes inevitable; but consolation may be found in the thought that British sailors are as ready to confront danger and hardship as ever they were, and this assertion will hardly be gainsaid, at least by any of those who witnessed on that terrible night the coolness and courage displayed by the crew of her Majesty's ship Lily.

THE DIVINING-ROD AGAIN.

Professor Lankester has, like many other people his doubts about the divining-rod:—I am unwilling he writes to the *Spectator*, to trouble you with my experience in this matter, because of the avowed antagonism of our respective opinions in regard to such subjects. At the same time, I should like to inform your readers how I dealt with a "water-finder" when lately in the North of England. The method was due in part to a distinguished medical friend who happened to form one of the party staying in L——Castle, where the experiments were made. I venture to think that it would be of interest were Mullins, and also the lady mentioned in Mr. McKnight's letter, subjected to the test which we imposed upon the youth Rodwell with such definite result. It must be obvious to any one who reads the accounts of "water-finders" lately published in your columns, that, quite apart from any question as to the causes of the movement of the divining-rod, the ability of the water-finder to indicate—by whatever means it may be—running water beneath the ground hitherto unknown to other individuals, is very far from being proved. Sometimes the "diviner" indicates water hitherto unknown to Mr. X— (who writes in wonderment to the newspapers), but well enough known to surveyors and geologists. Sometimes the diviner indicates water hitherto undiscovered, but, so far as I can ascertain, in a position where water is likely enough to be found. Frequently the diviner makes a bad shot, or his assertions pass without verification. Of these instances there are not records, but only of the successful or loosely verified "discoveries." Now, it occurred to my medical friend and myself that we could not test the "discoveries" of Master Rodwell by sinking wells wherever he might indicate water, and we therefore determined to admit, for the sake of further experiment on his powers, that running water existed in the ground beneath his feet, at the spots which he indicated. He was guided in these indications by the forcible upward movement of a "V" shaped hazel-twig which he held in his two hands. Master Rodwell solemnly perambulated the terrace and roads surrounding L——Castle, and indicated no less than five spots, widely separate, beneath which he declared running water to exist. Whatever might be the cause, when he stood over these spots, his hazel-twig firmly rose in his two hands. The "discovered" spots were carefully marked, and Master Rodwell was taken into the castle. He was now scientifically blindfolded,—that is to say, large plugs of cotton-wool were placed over his orbits, and bound down by a silk handkerchief. He was led through various parts of the castle, turned round three times at intervals, and brought out to the open by a door other than that from which he had proceeded in his first tour. He stopped almost directly on to one of the "spots" previously "discovered" by him, but this time there was no movement of the hazel. He was taken over every one of the spots previously marked by him; but in no single case did he re-discover by aid of the hazel the spot he had marked when not blinded. On the other hand, he marked nine new spots,—as though he were trying (an enemy might say) to hit by luck one of his previous discoveries. The hazel moved firmly up at the new spots as it had at the old ones, on the first, though not on the second round. To complete the proof of this boy's imposture, we made him walk obliquely across a courtyard along the line of a subterranean conduit in which water was actually running at the moment, and at no time whilst he was on this line did the divining-rod erect itself.

It is, of course, true that to have proved. A an impostor is not ground enough for holding B and C, who make similar pretensions to be also impostors. My object in writing to you is not to assert that B and C are impostors. I think it a very reasonable hypothesis that they are, and I should like to see that hypothesis tested by the simple method which my medical friend and I adopted in the case of Rodwell.

To make such testing of any value, the blind-folding must be thorough, and such methods of recognising a spot previously indicated—as counting one's foot-steps, the signals of a confederate, the shadow of a tree, the inequalities of the ground—must be avoided by careful and skilful arrangements.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Pleasure, Sureness, and Cheapness compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remed

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A FURTHER series of experiments with shells, containing bursting charges of melenite and other high explosives, has been arranged for at Portsmouth, under the direction of the naval gunnery officers and of the Ordnance Committee. It is understood that the object of the trials will be to investigate more completely the value of picric acid and its compounds for use in shells. So far these powerful agents have been found to be so susceptible to concussion that the act of striking against even a thin armour-plate has been sufficient to explode the shell before it could penetrate. It, however, a means could be devised for delaying the explosion until the shell has reached the interior of the ship much greater effect would be produced.

A cast steel gun, weighing 235 tons, has just been shipped by Messrs. Krupp from Hamburg, for Cronstadt. The calibre of the gun is 13½ inches, and the barrel is 40 feet in length, its greatest diameter being 6½ feet. The range of the gun is over eleven miles, and it will fire two shots per minute, each shot costing between £250 and £300. At the trials of the gun, held at Meppen, in the presence of Russian officers, the projectile, 4 feet long, and weighing 1,800 lbs., and propelled by a charge of 700 lbs. of powder, penetrated 19½ inches, and went 1,312 yards beyond the target. The gun, which is the largest in existence, and the heaviest yet exported by Messrs. Krupp, had to be carried from Essen to Hamburg on a car specially constructed for the purpose.

Desertion is the great crime—and in using the word crime here we mean it in its true sense—of the army at home, writes the *Naval and Military Gazette*. It is a disgrace to the country, and its causes and their remedies ought to be made the subject of investigation by Parliament. We are no advocates generally for severe punishment, but we would punish repeated instances of desertion with the greatest severity. The men who desert over and over again, enlist and re-enlist, are men who belong to the corner-boy and criminal classes, who have never done a good day's work, and never will do one as long as they live. The public in some form or another will have to support them all the days of their life, and it might just as well support them in prison as anywhere else, and so obtained the results, of their enforced labour. It is true that there is no desertion from our army abroad, and we have the power of transferring deserters to any corps of the same branch of the service abroad, but this is an almost useless provision, for the rascal that makes a trade of desertion and fraudulent elistment at home, as a rule, behaves so badly abroad that he is soon sent home again with an ignominious discharge. The general percentage of desertion for the whole army is 2·1, and we have in the cavalry such percentages as 7·5 (34 desertions,) in the 13th Hussars, at Manchester and Leeds, and 7·6 38 desertions in the 19th Hussars, at Norwich and Hounslow. In the artillery we have such percentages as 11·1 17 desertions in B Battery 4th Brigade, at Limerick and Clonmel, and 10·6 15 desertions in C Battery 7th Brigade, at Trowbridge.

Nearly all the Continental Powers have now chosen the magazine rifle. Germany has adopted a modification of the Mauser and Lee systems with a fixed magazine, and calibre of 7·5 mm., with a charge of Duttenhefer powder of 2·6 gr., almost without smoke. France has discarded the Kropatschek and Gras in favour of the Gas-Lebel, weighing 3·350k., of which 1,400,000 have already been delivered. The magazine is below, and contains nine charges. The calibre is 8 mm., the bullet weighs, 15 gr., and is of lead coated with nickel attaining a velocity of 670 metres. Austria has now an improved Mannlicher with a calibre of 8 mm., and three grooves, a fixed magazine containing five charges. Italy still holds to the Velterli system rifle of 10·2 mm., with fixed magazine holding twelve cartridges, its weight being 3·850 kilog., but constant experiments are being carried out to modify this weapon. Belgium, since 1887, has employed a magazine rifle of 8 mm. and three grooves, the bullet weighing 16 gr., cased in steel, with Rottwell powder. Denmark, we believe, has finally decided upon the American magazine Lee rifle. Portugal has adopted the Guedes magazine rifle of 8 mm., with a hardened bullet, copper cased of 16 gr. and Rottwell powder. Russia, Spain, Norway and Sweden, and Turkey are still experimentalising, and have not finally chosen their weapon. In receiving these details concerning the armaments of the greater Continental Powers, we should always bear in mind the axiom *cum grano salis*, more especially in regard to France and Russia, whose military authorities are only too ready to satisfy or amuse the *gobesmouches* inquirer by fictitious information regarding the national armament.

Letters received at Portsmouth from the Channel Squadron at Kiel give further details of the accident which befell H.M.S. Anson. Upon the fleet entering Kiel harbour, Admiral Baird signalled for all the ships to drop anchor. The Anson was the first to obey the order, and on being anchored subsequently the ironclad slewed round, and ran aground on a shoal, which, it is said, was not marked on the charts. Fortunately the weather was fine, and the tide favourable to salvage operations. When the vessel was in deep water again divers were sent down, and they reported that a large hole had been knocked through the plating of the bottom, but the damage was not serious. A more elaborate examination of the ship's bottom, which was subsequently made, showed that the defects were much more serious than was at first supposed, the four double-bottom compartments being full of water, which, however, can go no further. The idea of pumping the water out has been for the present abandoned, and the Anson will return to Portsmouth as soon as possible to be docked for repairs. The Anson, which belongs to the "Admiral" class, is one of the finest ships in the navy. She is built in fourteen water-tight compartments. Each compartment can hold from 90 to 100 tons of water, there being a space of 24 feet between each water-tight plate. But within this area the frames are again divided and subdivided. The Anson was completed at Portsmouth, where the crew of the Agincourt were turned over to her. She had a series of experimental runs before the manœuvres, but was not fully tested until the summer operations, when she exceeded all expectations.

A certain amount of unjust unpopularity has recently attached to Sir Anthony Hoskins on account of the uncertainty there always seemed to be, during the late cruise, as to where the squadron was going. The Commander-in-Chief, however, had no discretion in the matter. He had no choice but to obey the orders of the Admiralty and the Foreign Office, given from time to time with a view to best serve diplomatic interests. Of course, the married men and the Maltese were eager to see the fleet at its moorings in Grand Harbour, as has usually been the custom at this time of year, and resent very much any deviation from the old precedents. But Admiral Hoskins is hardly to blame because this year wives have to wait a little longer for their husbands, and Maltese tradesmen—not all rogues, by the way—for their customers.

There is a growing conviction among naval men who devote time and thought to the subject that the ideal battleship of the future will have a barbette forward and a turret aft, each carrying two guns of not more than 50 tons weight each, when any such guns shall have been, in accordance with the recommendations of a late committee, designed and manufactured. The obvious advantages of the new plain are that the barbette forward is lighter and carries its gun higher out of water, while aft, where you can nearly always use your turret, you have the benefit of enormous gun protection and small target. It is probably too late to alter the design of the battleships already ordered, but as it is quite certain that before they are completed more will be demanded by the unanimous voice of the nation, the turret-barbette principle may well be commended at once to the notice of the authorities.

A naval officer of distinction has written begging me to advocate as strongly as possible an increase of pay for the men who hold the responsible rating of "Captain of Turret." As he puts it, you may almost say that an ironclad is built for that one man. If he, at a critical moment, were to throw a shot away, it might mean a national calamity." The art of shooting correctly with the huge guns now in vogue for battleships is a gift but seldom met with in perfection. The best professors of it *nascuntur non fiunt*, are born shots, not trained ones; or rather, no amount of training will make a good shot out of the man who has not been born with an aptitude for shooting. In almost every ship you find a man who has been so born, and he should be cherished and made much of, be he bluejacket or marine, or be his character in other respects exemplary or indifferent. So long as we have monstrous pieces of ordnance it is of supreme importance to us to have men who can use them with effect. When it takes several minutes to get a gun ready to fire a projectile weighing 1,800lbs, we cannot afford to let a single shot be wasted.

Take it as we may, make what excuses we like, the story of the Acorn's desertions can never be a pretty one. For a small ship like that, with a total complement of only 120 men, to lose so many by desertion is almost unprecedented of late years. At San Francisco there are always temptations to the light-minded, but that men should get away at such a place as Acapulco and travel 60 miles up country is indeed remarkable.

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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Thompson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 6th June, 1887.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my profession being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like gentle magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More potent than the richest gold,
What ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Think it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people [illegible] mean a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man sick to be cured. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and remain ashamedly myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Weakness, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Premature Decay of Vital Power, Lost Manhood, and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependant upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CURES all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Depressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with the Phosphoric Principle, the very Essence of Life, the very Essence of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and purest vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Vital Forces. Its searching effects are felt in the first Day of its Administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been a stranger. Depletion is arrested. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. The Digestion is perfected. The Sleep becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and soft, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the Resplendent of its entire use the Glance of Manhood.

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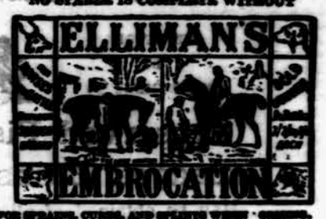

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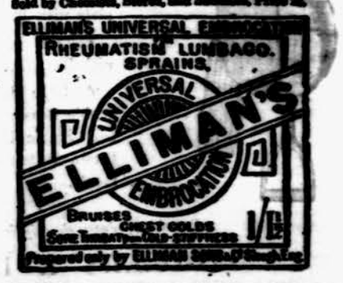

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old
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